THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED. KURTZ, Editor and Proprietor.

TERMS: $2.00 a Year, in Advance.

VOLUME XII. CENTRE HALL, CENTRE CO., PA. THURSDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1879. NUMBER 51.

The Old and the New Year.

NIGHT.

The sunlight fades away, and twilight's gloom
Covers all the earth in somber gray,
As slowly wanes the year's last day,
And deepening shadows fill my room.

Thus with her cloudy and her sunny days,
Along the shores of time she passes down,
The darkness is her pall, the stars her crown
That deck her like a myriad of rays.

MORNING.

Far in the orient the morning bright
Peeps from beneath the clouds of gray;
It is the new year's dawning day
That sheds on happy earth its welcome light

Farewell to happy years forever flown;
I gladly welcome in the new year's light,
Hoping it may be us to as bright
As the happiest year that's gone.

Ripe Apples.

Apples red and apples fair;
See them lying here and there,
In the market, on the stand,
Everywhere throughout the land.
How the children love to eat
Apples ripe and rosy!

There they come with merry shout,
Lads and lasses; school is out.
With his penny little Ned
Buys an apple round and red;
Roguish Nelly loves so well
Apples ripe and rosy.

In the orchard, on the hill,
In the cellar, in the mill,
Apples red and apples fair,
Pippins, Baldwins everywhere.
Country children love so well
Apples ripe and rosy.

Even Dobbin, faithful beast—
Dobbin dearly loves a feast—
Sniffs the air, pricks up his ears
When the rosy fruit appears.
Well he knows he'll get his share,
Apples ripe and rosy.

Hearths are glowing; winter's here—
Nuts and apples and good cheer;
Father, mother, children, all
Love the wholesome fruit of fall.
Heaven bless and multiply
Apples ripe and rosy!

A Turn of Fortune's Wheel.

The air was freighted with the faint scent of magnolias—great masses of cream-white bloom shone everywhere. Nora Leonard, leaning from the window, pale and weary, hated the heavy fragrance. She knew she could never—never again catch the faintest hint of that subtle odor without a sudden vision of all the suspense, the pain, the crushed hopes, the despair, that had wrung her heart since she entered the place. The very loveliness gave her a sick pang—it seemed such a mockery to her desolate heart.

"Nora, where are you? Where the deuce do you keep yourself? I'm choking—some water—anything! Oh! You're willing I should choke, aren't you? But you won't be a rich widow, you see; and a poor widow with a deformed child won't—"

"Oh, Philip, hush!" cried Nora, hurrying to the bedside with a flush rising on her pale face. "Don't—don't talk of our darling in that way. There is hope, if she can only be put into the right hands. And I shall try—after—"

"Oh, after I'm dead and gone. Go on, don't have the least consideration for my feelings. I don't mind it, bless you! I knew I should lay my bones in this confounded hole when they sent me here—not much beside bones, I should say."

The invalid was indeed wasted to a skeleton. His eyes were wild, glassy and cavernous, and a hectic spot burned on each cheek. His thin, yellow hands plucked nervously at the bedclothes. His voice was harsh and cruel, [illegible]

[illegible] the only child, a tiny little creature four years old, her fair hair falling about her neck and almost concealing the slight curvature of the spine which threatened her with permanent deformity. In the dark eyes there was that look of pathetic questioning which we often see in children who have been doomed to suffering. From those shy, startled eyes Philip Leonard had nicknamed his baby Bunny, and she had found a secure place in his selfish heart.

"Here's de beef-tea, honey," cried Chloe, cheerily; "strong enough to 'toxicate a pussun."

Nora looked at the bed. She had already felt the sense of stillness there. She clasped her hands together.

"Look at him, Chloe. I think, I am sure, there's a change."

"A change, sure nuff," said the woman, setting her bowl down and touching Philip Leonard's brow and hands; "de las' change, my lamb, de change dat must come to ebbery soul on dis yer planetary ball, de las' change—death."

Nora did not faint, nor cry out nor weep. She sat still and shivered, while she clasped her hands with a strange feeling that henceforth she had only herself—only those weak hands with which to fight the battle of life.

"Twelve o'clock," said Chloe, looking at the clock. "dey mostly goes 'bout da noon or midnight. De Lord rest his soul, 'pears like he always was so onrestful here, he nebber could settle down but de Lord, He knows."

Little Bunny was standing at her mother's knee and looking up with her pathetic eyes. Even to the child the mystery and miracle of death was manifest, and she did attempt to go to her father or to speak to him.

"Come, honey; papa's asleep," cried Chloe. "You can kiss him good-by, and come wid your auntie. I'll jes settle her for her nap, an' den you'll may be get a wink. If ebber a poor soul wanted rest, you does."

Nora shook her head. She felt that her heart was too full, her brain to busy for sleep. The past, with all its memories, moved before her—a shifting pageant: One short dream of love, pique, estrangement; a marriage hurried into madly that one should know that she was not pining; the few restless, stormy, miserable years; her little child, who had once more wakened her heart to ecstacy, only to thrill it with a deeper pain; and now, death—this sudden stop to all.

But there was little time for retrospect or meditation. The future lay before her—a future of struggle and toil. She knew that when her bills were paid there would be but a few hundred dollars left; only enough to go North; to pay, perhaps for medical treatment for Bunny, and afterward—she scarcely dared to face that afterward!

Philip Leonard's mortal remains were laid under the magnolias, and the young widow was making her hurried preparations for departure, when Chloe entered the room one morning with a letter.

Nora took the letter with a throb of curiosity. It was large and business-like. It was addressed to "Philip Leonard, Esq.," and Nora felt a little thrill as she opened it. How savagely her husband would have resented such an act had he been living, and she could not help a timid tremor now, as if she almost expected a ghostly hand to snatch it away.

But she opened it, and read as follows:

"NEW YORK, May 28.

"PHILIP LEONARD, Esq.: Upon examining the will of our late client, Nicholas Reeves, Esq., by which he leaves his entire property to next of kin living at the time of his decease, we instituted proper inquiry and find that you are entitled to said estate. We desire you will at once open correspondence with us. Your late relative's solicitors,

"STURM & HURLBUT."

Enclosed was a slip cut from a city newspaper:

"Died on the 16th of May, at midday, half-past twelve o'clock, suddenly, of aneurism of the heart, Nicholas Reeves, Esq., of Great Russel street, Bedford square."

Nora felt a great and sudden relief as she read this letter. A burden was lifted from her life. She knew well what money can do. How it smooths the rough places and makes "the wilderness to blossom as a rose."

She saw her darling in restored health, with the baby-bloom on her face, with all the abounding grace and freedom of childhood now back again through one man's wondrous skill. She saw visions of happiness for herself—foreign travel, cultured society, unlimited books. Oh, God was good to her—very good! and she had so often murmured, or worse, perhaps, forgotten Him entirely.

She read the letter over again with a quick throbbing heart full of thanksgiving. [illegible]

[illegible] those old days. She scarcely dared to face the past yet in the son of Dr. Niel Collamer; but when her child's health is in question a mother forgets everything.

Dr. Collamer, receiving one by one the throng of visitors that waited in his anteroom, looked up and saw a lady in deep mourning leading a fair-haired child by the hand. He drew himself up very proudly, and there was only an additional chill in his voice, as he said: "Mrs. Leonard."

Nora grew pale. Perhaps he would not undertake the case. She had forgotten almost that he had cause for resentment in the memory of his own suffering.

"Excuse me!" she faltered. "I would not have intruded, but for my child. Oh, Niel, she is all I have; your skill is so lauded I could not go to any one else with the same confidence! Oh, save her, if you can! I have suffered enough. For the sake of the days when we were to have been all to each other, save my child!"

"Madam!" exclaimed Dr. Collamer, quietly; "you agitate yourself unnecessarily. I am a physician. I refuse no one, my best skill is at your service. God forbid that any memory, however painful, should stand in the way of my duty."

Nora sank into a chair and burst into tears. The revulsion of feeling was so great, the old love so strong in her heart. To see him take her child on his knee in such a caressing way, to hear him question the little thing with that tenderness of tone that had thrilled her in the old days was oh so bitter-sweet, so full of rapture and pain!

It would be a tedious case, of course; all such diseases were slow to yield even the most hopeful. So Nora settled down to a daily expectation of those visits which made the charm of her life.

And Dr. Collamer, too, began to feel the icy world of pride in which he had shielded himself melt and break beneath the smiles of the only woman he had ever loved. So,

"Love took up the glass of time, and turned it in his glowing hands,"

and Nora, in surprise, one morning, suddenly recollected that her husband had been dead just one year that very day.

At the thought came back a memory of her struggle and crime. It had haunted her occasionally, of course; but security and success had hushed her fears, and the unwelcome visitant came seldomer now. This morning, however, she was in somber mood; because Bunny seemed feverish, perhaps because her own heart was growing restless and questioning painfully about her own future.

She sat down with Bunny in her arms at the open window, and somehow the faint, subtle odor of magnolias seemed to steal in with the soft south wind. It was like a breath from a vault to Nora—gloomy, funeral. She hastily turned away and laid the child on the bed. As she looked into the pale, worn little face, her heart misgave her. Had she grown so absorbed in her own self that she had ceased to note the changes in her darling?

"Does Bunny feel very sick?" she asked.

"No; God is coming to cure Bunny," said the child, confidently. "He can do more than Dr. Collamer, you know. He made blind people to see, and lame people to walk, and I want Him for my doctor. So I just asked Him, and I know He'll come; maybe to-day, or to-morrow. I'm waiting for Him."

Nora felt a strange chill at this words. Could it be that the day of revenge was at hand? Was this the lamb for the sacrifice, this child for whom she had sinned, whose life she had bought with such a price?

She had dared to believe that she, weak, erring, sinful mortal as she was, held in her hands the keys of life and death; and now, perhaps, God stood ready to show her that only He could fulfil or mar the schemes of men, that the mysteries of life and death are His alone. She looked anxiously into Dr. Collamer's face when he appeared. [illegible]

She must take up her cross and confess her sin, and then go out into the world, God helping her, to redeem the past.

But Niel Collamer could not resist the sweet pathos of that face. He could not help offering her the comfort of a love that had survived all shocks.

"You do not know me," murmured Nora, in the deepest abasement; "wait till you hear what I have done." And then she told him the whole story, and how she had already begun to make amends. "The next heir will soon know all."

"He knows all now," answered Niel, with a smile holding her hands; "and so you remember what we used to read together in those old days:

"He laughed a laugh of merry scorn;
He turned and kissed her where she stood;
'If you are not the heiress born,
And I,' said he, 'the next in blood.'"

"Why, I see nothing for it but to carry out the ballad. We two will wed, some pleasant morn, and you shall still have the fortune."

And then he suited the action to the word, and "kissed her where she stood."

She lifted up bewildered eyes.

"Can it be?" she murmured.

"Yes, I am next of kin; but after all, you may have all the right to the money, as we cannot at this late day compare clocks. So, my darling, we shall never know whether the fortune is yours or mine, and neither of us can assume superior airs on account of it."

The wool clip of Texas this year is estimated at 22,000,000 pounds.

Mark Twain's Latest Speech.

At the commemorative breakfast given to Oliver Wendell Holmes in Boston on the occasion of his seventieth birthday, Mark Twain spoke as follows:

I would have traveled a much greater distance than I have come to witness the paying of honors to Mr. Holmes. For my feeling toward him has always been one of peculiar warmth. When one receives a letter from a great man for the first time in his life, it is a great event to him, as all of you know by your own experience. You never can receive letters enough from famous men afterward to obliterate that one, or dim the memory of the pleasant surprise it was, and the gratification it gave you. Lapse of time cannot make it common-place or cheap. Well, the first great man who ever wrote me a letter was our guest—Oliver Wendell Holmes. He was also the first great literary man I ever stole anything from—and that is how I came to him and he to me. When my first book was new, a friend of mine said: "The dedication is very neat." Yes, I said, I thought it was. My friend said: "I always admired it, even before I saw it in the 'Innocents Abroad.'" I naturally said: "What do you mean? Where did you ever see it before?" "Well, I saw it first some years ago as Mr. Holmes' dedication to his 'Songs in Many Keys.'" Of course, my first impulse was to prepare this man's remains for burial, but upon reflection I said I would reprieve him for a moment or two and give him a chance to prove his assertion if he could. We stepped into a bookstore, and he did prove it. I had really stolen that dedication word for word. I could not imagine how this curious thing had happened; for I knew one thing, for a dead certainty, that a certain amount of pride always goes along with a teaspoonful of brains, and that this pride protects a man from deliberately stealing other people's ideas. That is what a teaspoonful of brains will do for a man; and admirers had often told me I had nearly a basketful, though they were rather reserved as to the size of the basket. However, I thought the thing out and solved the mystery. [illegible]

[illegible] The midnight sun seems but a belated sunset which does not come off. But the lover of color is not disappointed. Words cannot paint, I doubt if colors can, the beauty of that divine light, which is both midnight and morning. Bright as day the hours have a cool, pure charm of their own, which transmutes the prose of daylight into poetry. Mountain, sea and sky are bathed in that ever-living charm which is the sun's light without the sun's passion. The heavens and the earth seem born and bathing in celestial brightness from which the heat of the world's strain has passed away. It is a vision as from the mount of the world's transfiguration. To apply the lines of Longfellow's Hiawatha:

"Filled was the air with a dreamy and magical light, and the landscape
Lay as if new created in all the freshness of childhood."

Whittier and other poets are immortalizing the virtues of the pumpkin. But they never allude to the siren sweetness with which it deludes the unsophisticated water-bug and lingering fly to the saccharine depths of its pie form.—*St. Louis Spirit.*

It is said that the bureau of engraving has not a single $10 bill in its reserve stock. Singular coincidence. Neither have we.—*Rockland Courier.*

Yakoob Beg's Children.

Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry, president of the New York society for the prevention of cruelty to children, has addressed a letter to the President of the United States petitioning his intervention in behalf of the sons of Yakoob Beg, the famous Central Asian chief and Chinese rebel, who, in 1877, was captured and put to death by the Chinese government by a slow and painful process. Four of his children, ranging in ages from fourteen to five, have been solemnly arraigned for "hereditary" high treason to the Emperor of China, convicted, and, notwithstanding their tender years, are consigned to a doom more horrible than death. At a certain age they are to be "delivered into the hands of the imperial household to be made eunuchs of, and afterward to be given as slaves to the soldiery." Mr. Gerry says in his letter:

Unless something be speedily done these unhappy little orphans will arrive at the fatal age fixed for the execution of the sentence and be irretrievably lost. Under these circumstances, and as president of this society, whose work and mission is to rescue helpless children everywhere from suffering and death, I appeal to you as chief magistrate of this nation, and earnestly implore your immediate action in the matter. If the Chinese government will commute the sentence of these wretched children to banishment, this society stands ready to receive and place them at its own [illegible]

Chicago's Meat-Canning Industry.

The business of canning meats in this city is one of comparatively recent date. As enormous as it now is, it is the growth of but very few years.

During the past year there were slaughtered in this city for canning purposes 300,000 head of cattle, the cost of which was over $6,000,000.

In this business over 2,000 men are employed, and the amount of money yearly expended in this city in the prosecution of this business, for labor and otherwise, is over $1,000,000.

Over 10,000 cans of meat are packed daily in this city, and over 200,000 pounds of meat cooked daily for canning purposes.—*Chicago Times.*

The profit of operating that great Lake Superior copper bonanza, the Calumet and Hecla mine, can be judged by the fact that the entire investment in this property has been $1,200,000, and total dividends $15,000,000 within ten years.

Fourth Attempt to Kill the Czar of Russia.

Details of the attempt to kill the Czar of Russia while on his way to Moscow are given in a communication from that town as follows: For the fourth time the Czar of Russia has escaped death from assassination. The first attempt on his life was made in April, 1866, at the gate of his summer garden at St. Petersburg. The would-be assassin was a student named Karakasoff, and his weapon was a pistol. A peasant named Kommissaroff thwarted his aim, and was enobled for having saved the life of the emperor. The second attempt was made by a Pole on the occasion of the grand review which took place at Paris in honor of the emperor and King of Prussia. The czar was riding in a carriage with the French emperor when the Pole leveled a double-barreled pistol and fired. The shot, however, failed to take effect, and the assassin was cut down by a soldier and beaten to death by the populace. On the third occasion that his life was attempted a man, disguised as a woman, attempted to reach him on a grand gala occasion at the winter palace during the festivities of last Easter. [illegible]

Training Newfoundlands.

The lessons are easily imparted with a little patience and perseverance. This is the modus operandi: Take the object in your hand, and having called the pup to you, show it to him, gently shaking it before him, when he will at once want to take it in his mouth. Instead of letting him take it from your hand, throw it when his attention is on it, a few yards away; he will be sure to scamper after it, when your next part is to coax him back to you, as his natural inclination will be to stop and play with it. If he does not come to you go to him, and taking hold of the ball with one hand, with the other very gently lead him back to where you threw it from, and then, with as little force as possible, take it away, place it on the ground, do not allow him to touch it, but pat him and praise him; in a few minutes repeat the operation, and continue until he gets tired of it, at the first signs of which stop the lesson. If this is repeated twice a day the puppy will soon be perfect, and will like the lesson all the better if at the end of each you reward him with some tidbit. [illegible]

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

News and Notes for Women.

Miss Nancy Smith has been admitted to the bar at Keokuk, Ia. The lawyers of that place gave her a dinner.

A single hair brought eighty dollars the other day at a fair in Alabama. It was from the head of a pretty woman and sold for the benefit of Gen. Hood's orphans.

Several Chicago girls have determined to devote themselves to charity and benevolence, and are going to begin, says the Boston *Transcript*, by giving their wide belts to poor horses.

Very cheap straw Chinese hats have this year been the rage in England. Duchesses wearing precisely the same article as dairy maids; "but," explained one great lady, "none of those dreadful [illegible]

Very elegant petticoats of black and garnet satin have the back breadths drawn into puffs, which are stuffed with hair. [illegible]

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

It is the man with the rheumatism who is every inch a king.

Professor Stewart, a mining expert, says in the most unqualified terms that Maine is a promising silver-bearing region.

Indiana claims to be the banner wheat raising State this year. The crop there is placed at 55,000,000 bushels, which is about 20,000,000 more than Minnesota is credited with.

A writer says that "the ballot is the only protection the American citizen is in need of," and yet the average American will keep right on carrying an umbrella when it rains.—*Rome Sentinel.*

"What's fame?" yelled an excited orator, "What's fame? that ghost of ambition! What's honor?" And a weak-minded man in the crowd said he supposed she had clothes on her, as any fool ought to know.—*Derrick.*

Under a South Carolina law which provides that money won at gambling shall, upon proof, be restored four-fold, a firm of Charleston has entered suit for $79,000 against the proprietors of two fashionable resorts, the amount alleged as having been lost by young men in whom the firm was interested.

A St. Louis boy was delighted when a fine, six-bladed knife dropped down to him apparently from the sky. Wrapped around it was a paper on which was written, "We are fastened in the dome; for heaven's sake help us out." Two girls had ascended to the top of the court house and closed a self-locking door.

Several young men were sitting together, and a young lady happened to approach the vicinity. One "real sweet" young fellow seeing, as he supposed, the young lady looking at him, remarked playfully, and with a becoming simper: "Well, Miss——, you needn't look at me as though you wanted to eat me." "Oh, no," sweetly replied the young lady, "I never eat greens." [illegible]

The Centre Reporter.

FRED. KURTZ..............................EDITOR.

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., Dec25, , 1879.

Don Cameron was elected chairman of the republican national committee, by 22 votes, just enough, to make him safe. His election to this place is claimed to be a Grant straw, as Don is outspoken for Grant. The committee fixed upon Chicago as the place, and June 3 as the time for holding the republican national convention.

◆

The Lewistown *Gazette* comments thus upon a recent article in the REPORTER relative to iron ore upon the lands of Rev. Miller and C. Alexander, in the 7 Mountains:

There is no doubt plenty of ore in that region, but the fossils found on the surface contain flinty particles, which would not turn out good iron. Such was the conclusion arrived at several years ago, when an experienced iron master examined that section. Mining, however, might develop a better article, as there are many indications of ore along Laurel Run. It might lead, too, to the extension of the Milroy branch, as there are few impediments to the construction of the railroad from its present termination to within a mile or less of Foust's, on top of the mountain, and the rise for that mile would be small compared with some of the grades on the Bell's Gap R. R. Once on top there would be no difficulty in descending to the valley at Potter's Bank and thence to Centre Hall Boalsburg, or any other desirable point. We commend these suggestions to the *Reporter* man, and if the Pennsylvania Railroad won't undertake the job let us two form a partnership, issue $250,000 in bonds, sell them at 90 cents on the dollar, go to work, and—divide the spoils.

All right Mr. *Gazette*—we take stock—it can be run by gas simply by laying a pipe into the *Gazette* office.

◆

Mrs. Sprague has authorized her attorney to draw up the papers for a divorce from Governor Sprague, and it is said that she intends to push the case to the courts as speedily as possible.

And the fellow who caused all the trouble is Conkling the leader of the republican party.

◆

Republican chickens have come home to roost in Maine and the biggest rooster in the lot, James G. Blaine, takes a rather low perch. The law under which Gov. Garcelon acted and under which the republicans were thrown out of court by Judge Virgin (a republican himself) was enacted by a republican legislature.

◆

A special to the Washington Post from Augusta, Me., states that the legislature of Maine will be politically divided as follows: Senate, republican 12; opposition 18; house, republican 62, opposition 77, vacancies 11. The republicans talk of organizing a rump legislature, but the attempt cannot succeed because the rump would not be recognized by the governor or any of the state officers.

◆

According to official statistics, there were from 1833 to 1855, no fewer than ninety-four persons buried alive, through accident or ignorance, in various parts of France. Dr. Thouret, while disinterring bodies from a graveyard converted into a public square, observed many skeletons in such strange and difficult postures as to convince him that they had been buried before life was extinct.

◆

The rough who shot and killed a man at the late Democratic primaries, in Philadelphia, was an office-holder under the republican city government. He has been known as a common thief for years and yet he has always been kept in office by the republican city ring. He has been kept to do such dirty work in the interests of that party, and paid for doing it out of the public treasury.

◆

Read Mr. Pillsbury's letter on the Maine count, in this issue of the REPORTER, and then hand it to your republican neighbor for perusal. The party that stole Louisiana, Florida and South Carolina, and the Presidency, is the last one that should talk about fraud, even if they were defrauded.

◆

A merry Christmas and a Happy New Year to all, and a Presidency of some kind to Gen'l Grant is the REPORTER'S wish.

◆

In the course of the debate in the senate on Thursday on the resolution of Senator Voorhees authorizing an inquiry into the cause of the negro exodus, Senator Hill of Georgia made a statement of facts in regard to the condition of the colored population of his state which rather dumbfounded the stalwarts. He said the colored people of the Southern states had been perfectly contented since the end of carpet-bag rule. In Georgia, for instance, they had been freed from that sort of government for eight years. Prior to that the republicans had been in power for four years. During those four years no colored person had been educated at the public expense. In 1871 the democrats got possession of the state government. In that year there were 6,000 colored people at the public schools. Since then the number had increased every year, until in 1878 there were 68,000 of them in the public schools being educated at the public expense by taxes raised, in the main, by the white people. There were besides 4,000 of them in private schools, making 72,000 in all. In addition to that there was a colored college, where at present over 200 pupils are being educated, for the support of which the democratic legislature appropriated $8,000 from the public treasury every year. There were between 500 and 600 colored teachers educated at the public expense for the purpose of teaching in the schools, and the school commissioner estimated that the number of colored pupils in the public schools of the state this year approached 90,000. During the time that the carpet-bag government ruled the state the negroes accumulated nothing. Nor did the whites, for that matter. Values were unsettled. Nobody knew whether anything was safe. But since the democrats had come into power the negroes had accumulated real estate to the assessed value of between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000, Senator Hill also said that more than one-half of the colored voters of Georgia act with the democratic party. And why should any one be surprised at this? During the carpet-bag regime they had been taught to believe that if the democrats got control of the government they would be reduced to slavery again. They had lived to learn that they had been deceived, and they cheerfully and voluntarily sustained the party under whose rule they had been protected and enabled to prosper.

Since Maine has corrected her election returns leaving the rads out in the cold, these republicans are crying loudly that fraud must be stopped. We wonder whether they mean by this that Hayes shall be put out and Kellogg leave the senate?

For the CENTRE REPORTER.

CHRISTMAS.

The first Christmas Festival in memory of the birth of our Savior, is said to have been kept in the year 98, but Pope Telesphorous, who died A. D. 138, was the first to institute its regular observance. The word Christmas comes from *Christ* and *mass*, from the custom in Catholic countries of ushering in the day with masses; three were celebrated, one at midnight, one at dawn and one after sunrise Christmas is now a legal holiday. There is some uncertainty about the exact day. In the 4th century, Pope Julius, I, ordered an investigation which resulted in the establishment of the 25th of December. There was not quite proof enough, yet the decision was finally adopted and the 25th day of December has ever since been celebrated as the birthday of the world's Redeemer. Christmas is emphatically the children's festival, and poor indeed is the family that cannot have a tree with its load of ornaments and presents on Christmas eve. Santa Claus is the Dutch name of St. Nicholas, who was called the patron Saint of boys. It is said that he restored three murdered boys to life and thus gained this title. A suitable Christmas theme, in the judgement of the writer, is the following:

SALVATION BY GRACE.

St Paul says: Not by works of Righteousness which we have done, but according to his mercy he saved us, by the washing of Regeneration, and renewing of the Holy Ghost, which he shed on us abundantly through Jesus Christ our Savior.

Dr. Miller, of Hartwick Seminary, selected this text for his epitaph. It is a glorious sentiment. *Salvation by grace!* Consider this subject—

I. NEGATIVELY. Not by works of Righteousness, &c.

1 *Not by Moral Works*—keeping of the Ten Commandments. Paul says: By the deeds of the law shall no flesh be justified in his sight, Rom. iii, 20 Cursed is every one that continueth not in all things which are written in the book of the law to do them, Gal. iii, 10.

2. *Not by Ceremonial Works*—Circumcision, Passover, Baptism, Lord's Supper, &c. For it is impossible that the blood of bulls and goats should take away sins, Heb. x, 4. Our best works are so defective that they are sinful in the sight of God, and, therefore, sufficient to condemn us, and, consequently, cannot justify us. Hence Toplady says:

In my hand no price I bring,
Simply to thy cross I cling.

Christ is our only Hope.

II. POSITIVELY. But according to his mercy, &c. The Redeeming forces are the followig:

1. *The Fontal Cause of our Salvation the Grace of God.* v. 4. The spring and source of our happiness lies in kindness and love of God the Father.

2. *The Meritorious Cause—The Blood of Christ.* Jesus Christ purchased for us the favor of God, the gracious influence of the Holy Ghost and the hope of eternal Salvation. The blood of Jesus Christ, his son, cleanseth us from all sin. This all cleansing blood *alone* can quench the wrath of God, and if it does not quench it, it will burn to the lowest hell. It is the *only* thing that can make the Spiritual black a more white.

3. *The Efficient Cause—The Holy Ghost.* The Holy Ghost works faith in us and makes us entirely new creatures, John, vi, 29, Ep., i, 19, Ps., li, 10, Ez., xxxvi, 26, 27.

4. *The Instrumental Cause—The Word of God.* Rom., i, 16, Paul says: I am not ashamed of the gospel, it is the power of God unto salvation, to every one that believeth, &c. The gospel includes: 1. Baptism. 2. The Lord's Supper. These are appointments for obtaining the benefits of Salvation—Baptism, the Sacrament of Regeneration, the Lord's Supper, the Sacrament of Sanctification.

III. FAITH. Faith presupposes repentance. The specific idea of repentance is sorrow for Sin. Faith and repentance are both included in Baptism. Faith has the power to make a sinner righteous and holy, Rom., iv, 3, 5, Acts, xxvi, 18, John, i, 12, 13. Faith is the trust of the heart in God, *God in Christ* for pardon and mercy. It is that confidence in Christ, which will lead us to act upon what He says as a certain fact. Read Math., xi, 28—30. Faith is the means of Justification, Regeneration and Sanctification. Faith is the principal thing in Conversion. There is no conversion without faith—no salvation without faith, present future or, eternal. Hence St. Paul says: By grace are ye saved, through faith. And that not of yourselves; it is the gift of God, Eph., ii, 8. All that is good in man, and all the good he enjoys, are the gracious gift of God. Well might Dr. Parson exclaim and say: "I might have been dragged through heaven, earth and hell and been no better than I was, had it not been for the grace of God." Grace is one of the richest words in the English language. These lines of Dodridge are very appropriate:

Grace, 'tis a charming sound.
Harmonious to the ear,
Heaven with the echo shall resound,
And all the earth shall hear. &c.

4. PRAYER. Can't obtain the Holy Spirit without prayer. Cannot obtain a new heart without asking for it. These cover the principal *causes* of Salvation—the Salvation of the gospel. In conclusion, Reader, are you interested in the blessings of Salvation? What is your hope? Christ came to seek and save the lost. Has He saved you? Do you realize by faith that you have a personal Savior in *Him* whose nativity is soon to be commemorated? If you can say Christ is mine and I am his, *A Merry Christmas to You.*

J. T.

◆

MAINE DEMOCRATIC.

The trouble in Maine is about over, only that it leaves the republicans very sick. They have lost the state by the enforcement of a law which they had enacted to operate against the democrats. Their own chickens have come home to roost.

Dispatches from Augusta, Me., assert that a count has been made by the Governor and Council of the election returns which will result in the delivery of certificates to a sufficient number of Democrats to give that party the majority of both branches of the Legislature. The dispatches assert that there is great feeling among the Republicans owing to the condition of affairs.

An Advertiser special from Augusta says the Republican majority in both branches of the Legislature has been counted out. The Republican members have been counted down from 90 to 58, and the Democrats counted up from 61 to 78. The Senate under the count will have a Democratic majority of nine, there being under the count 20 Democratic Senators and 11 Republican Senators. The Governor and Council count out three Senators from Cumberland, one each from York, Lincoln and Washington and two from Androscoggin. The Democrats will have a majority large enough in the House to give a quorum if none of the Republicans should appear, and take seats. They have thrown out the Republican representatives from Portland, Bath, Saco, Rockland, Lewiston and other towns, enough to make vacancies in fourteen representative districts.

Portland, December 15.—A special to the Argus (Democratic) says the Council have not completed the canvass. A few districts remain unsettled. It is expect- the result will be reached by Wednesday, Democratic as well as Republican returns have been thrown out. It is thought the House will be 77 Fusion and 62 Republican, with 12 vacancies; Senate, 19 Fusion and 12 Republican.

◆

Cuba has taken steps for the abolition of slavery, The Spanish minister at Washington has received the following telegram from Madrid: "The first five sections of the law for the abolition of slavery were passed in the Spanish senate to-day. The first section says: 'Slavery is hereby abolished in the island of Cuba in accordance with the enactments of this law.' Next Tuesday the whole law will pass by a large majority."

◆

If the Lewistown *Gazette* don't soon bust with the southern outrage yell, it's no fault of the editor, for its editor is still looking for all such which it seeks to devour and sheds tears over big as walnuts. What a saint that chap must be.

THE PRESS AND THE COURTS.

Under this head the *Centre Democrat* of last week has an article from which we copy the following concluding portion:

We are led to these reflections by an untruthful report, since widely circulated, of an incident that occurred in our criminal court three weeks ago. We refer to the story of the sentencing by Judge Orvis of a criminal to the penitentiary for three years for the alleged offence of contempt of court. One of our contemporaries, with an utter disregard of the actual facts and circumstances, of the case, first gave this palpable misrepresentation to the public. Whether our neighbor was moved by enmity towards the judges on the bench thus to overstep the bounds of truth we do not know; but we do know he has done not only himself a grievous wrong, but has endeavored to inflict a serious wound upon the administration of justice in this county. Of all things that should be held sacred from the petty jealousy of ambitious politicians and scheming place-men our courts stand first and foremost. It is not meet that the fires of hate or malice should slumber at the foot of the altar of justice to be fanned into a flame at the convenience of a personal foe. However the journal in question may regard our judges, it should remember they sink their individuality on the bench. They are simply there "to carry out the sentence of the law," and that is precisely what was done in the case which has been so grossly misrepresented and has called forth so much unjust criticism. The prisoner at the bar—called a "boy," though he is twenty-four years old—had plead guilty to two separate and distinct indictments found against him by the grand jury—one for "breaking and entering in the night with intent to commit a felony," and the other for "larceny." The court had a proper right to pass sentence upon both, but the judges, after due consultation with each other, thought best to sentence him upon one and withhold sentence upon the other, subject to the good behavior of the prisoner should he ever return to the county. This was accordingly done, but before leaving the court room the young man gave such unmistakable evidence of his true character that the presiding judge felt constrained to sentence him, as he could have done in the first place, upon the other indictment. This is all there was of it, and yet our neighbor, seemingly true to the behests of that almost inexplicable watchfulness which he always exercises over the interests of the criminal classes, immediately proclaims, as from the house tops, that a boy has been sent to the penitentiary for three years for contempt of court. Considering the direction in which this untruthful charge originated it is easy enough to account for its animus. Perhaps it may be too much to expect anything better from the same source. But that journals like the Lancaster Intelligencer and the Hollidaysburg Standard should have been deceived into giving currency to so absurd a libel is a matter of regret.

So far as the criminal is concerned, we might say something about his adventures in the line of burglary and robbery at Wallaceton, Bigler and Blue Ball, in Clearfield county, on the night succeeding his operations in the same line at Philipsburg, in this county, but it would be useless to do so. As a sequel, however, to the cunningly devised story of his incarceration for an additional term of three years for contempt of court, we may remark that when the sheriff took him to Allegheny and consigned him to the tender mercies of the warden of the penitentiary, he was immediately recognized by that official, from a photograph in his possession, as an old offender for whose apprehension a reward was standing. As soon as his term of imprisonment expires he will be wanted at Brooklyn, N. Y., to answer to criminal charges similar to those for which he is now undergoing the penalty of the law. The courts have their sphere, so has the Press, but whenever a newspaper seeks to invade the domain of justice it should be brought to a full realization of its proper position. The newspapers which published this parody on truth therefore owe it to themselves and their readers to make an explanation in accordance with the facts.

When the misrepresentation of facts in this case first appeared, we determined not to notice it, believing that the official standing of Judge Orvis would sufficiently vindicate him at home, but as the story was taken up by others and circulated abroad, we have since felt it our duty to offer this correction."

◆

Edison completed the electric light by the discovery that simple carbonized paper fills the secret searched for and renders it cheaper than any other light.

Don Cameron republican senator from this state in Congress, can't make speech enough to thank half dozen ladies for a bouquet.

A song for the republicans:

Did you hear the news from Maine?
From away down in Maine.

Minnesota, last week, reported 40 degrees below zero and two children frozen.

An advertisement in the REPORTER eaches more readers on this side the county than in any two other papers.

◆

GENERAL GRANT AND SUNDAY.

[N. Y. Sun.]

A San Francisco correspondent sends us the following statement in regard to Gen. Grant:

"The San Francisco Pacific (Congregationalist) severely criticises Gen. Grant for his alleged disregard of 'the Christian Sabbath,' and says: 'On not one of the six Sabbaths while here or in Oregon did he enter a house of worship. Every Sabbath was spent in secular employment, or pastime, or visiting, or traveling, or pleasure. Long and tiresome journeys, as when returning from the Yosemite, were preferred to rest and worship. And then, as though to add insult to transgression, when he took his departure East, he began his journey on Sabbath morning.' The writer says that this led him to address a letter of remonstrance to the General, in which he complained that his great influence was 'opposed to proper Sabbath observance,' and that 'good people all over the land are saddened by your conduct.' This letter, which he thinks was probably read on the train, did not, he says, prevent him from prolonging his journey to Nevada City, where he had a public reception, thus again dishonoring God and disregarding the Sabbath."

Our correspondent adds: "Give him h—ll, please, for this disregard of his religious duties.

We respectfully decline to accede to this request. Gen. Grant's administration of the office of President was in many respects as bad as it could be, but as a private citizen, traveling about the country for his pleasure, he undoubtedly has a right to spend his Sundays according to his tastes, provided he does not break any law.

◆

THE RESULT OF THE KELLOGG INVESTIGATION.

Washington, December 14—There is the best authority for the statement that the Committee on Privileges and Elections of the Senate will during the early part of February next, if not sooner, report to the Senate that Mr. Kellogg is not entitled to a seat in that body. The investigation is now about over, as only a few witnesses are yet to be examined.

GIVE HIM A PRESIDENCY.

If there is any cemetery association, bridge company, company for the manufacture of fertilizers, or the manufacture of apple-pearers, or rat traps, or fly poison, or locofoco matches, or patent medicines, or any thing else, from a wooden nutmeg to a wooden lamp, and in want of a President, let such at once offer the prize to U. S. Grant, before he spoil for the want of a Presidency of some kind.

Some folks are perfectly crazy with the idea of giving Grant a Presidency, and think the country can no longer exist unless Ulysses gets a Presidency; or the Nicaragua canal can never be built unless Grant gets the Presidency of the company to build that proposed ditch.

What will become of the United States if Grant does not get the Presidency?

What will become of the Nicaraugua canal unless Grant gets that Presidency?

What will become of Grant unless he gets some kind of a Presidency?

It may be that the country and the canal will survive if Grant does not get the Presidency of either, but,

Will Grant survive if he does not get a Presidency of some sort? If there is a company of any kind in Centre county let it make haste to offer Grant its Presidency lest he spoil of neglect.

The question the REPORTER would present for debating societies, this winter, is this: Can the United States or any company exist unless Grant is elected its President?

Let all party lines be ignored in the discussion of this grave question.

◆

Very truthfully does the Morning Patriot remark that Grant has made the circuit of the globe and in all his intercourse with the statesmen and scholars in his travels, has failed even to absorb a solitary idea, so far as the public have been able to gather from his thousand replies, dignified with the title of speeches. Nothing above the ability of a school boy of ten years of age has marked his progress from Philadelphia until his Carpenter Hall speech on his return. He has made no suggestion, expressed no thought worthy of remembrance, although the opportunities were unprecedented. His stereotyped parrot expression "I thank you," is the beginning and end of his opportunities. This is the man of all others who is to be selected by the Republican party to guide and control civil affairs. But party candidates are not always selected for their statesmanship or ability, the main question is, can he win. It is for his staying powers he is now wanted by the managers of the circus.

◆

A REPUBLICAN HOWLER REWARDED.

Washington, December 14.—Mr. Howard M. Kutchin, of Fond du Lac, has been nominated by Mr. Hayes for the Internal Revenue Collectorship of the Third District of Wisconsin. His name is now before the Senate. Mr. Kutchin, doubtless by some civil-service oversight seems to have been selected for the office because of party services only. He is the editor of the Fond du Lac Commonwealth, and the way in which he served his country best by serving his party best—if that is why he was chosen—may be judged from the following leading editorial that appeared in his paper on October 2[illegible], two weeks before election:

"[illegible]"

"Work in every town in Wisconsin for men not afraid of fire-arms, blood or dead bodies. To preserve peace and quiet avoid a conflict of parties and prevent the administration of public affairs from falling into the hands of such obnoxious men as James G. Jenkins.

"Every Republican in Wisconsin should go armed to the polls on next election day. The grain stacks, houses and barns of all active Democrats should be burned, their children burned and their wives outraged, that they may understand that the Republican party is one which is bound to rule and the one which they should vote for to keep their vile carcasses away from the polls.

"If they still persist in going to the polls, and persist in voting for Jenkins, meet them on the road, in the bush, on the hill or anywhere, night or day, and shoot every one of the base cowards and agitators. If they are too strong in any locality and succeed in putting their opposition votes into the ballot-box, break open the box and tear in shreds their discord-breeding ballots and burn them.

"This is the time for affective work. Yellow fever will not catch among the Wisconsin Democrats, so we must use more noisy and arduous, though not less effective, means. These agitators must be put down, and whoever opposes us does so at his peril.

"Republicans, be at the poll in accordance with the above directions, and do not stop for a little blood. That which makes a solid South will make a solid North."

In commending him to the Senate, the Post of this city, says: "Kutchin's appointment is now before the Senate, and the Democratic majority there are presented with another shinning opportunity."

THE MAINE COUNT.

Hon. E. D. Philisbury Explains the Manner in Which it Was Made.

New York, December 19.—The following letter from Hon. E. F. Philisbury, a prominent democrat of Maine, explanatory of the proceedings of the governor and council in the computation of the returns for members of the legislature, has just been made public:

Augusta, Me., December 18.—"The apparent republican majority for members of the legislature was occasioned by wholesale and systematic bribery, bulldozing and fraud. There was a popular majority for governor in opposition to the republicans. In many districts giving a fusion majority for governor the republicans succeed in getting a majority of the members of the legislature by trickery and other frauds. The governor and council have not, however, based their action upon these frauds in any instance, not having jurisdiction; but they *have* strictly followed the constitution and thrown out such returns as were fatally defective, whether republican or democratic. In some counties more democratic than republican returns have been thus rejected. Republicans have been in the habit for years of secretly returning defective republican returns to the county officers for correction, but took advantage of defects in democratic returns. During twenty-three years of republican rule they have never lost an officer by means of such defects, while democrats have lost more or less nearly every year. This has served to make democratic town officers more careful and republicans more careless. The present governor and council have held the republicans to the strict letter of the constitution and the laws, and the result is an anti-republican majority in both branches of the legislature. They have in no case traveled outside of precedents established by the republicans themselves, and in most of the cases their action was based on opinions given by judges of the supreme court. For instance, the judges gave an opinion in 1875 that the governor and council could not count votes returned for William H. Smith and W. H. Smith for the same office as having been given for one and the same person. Applying the rule this year changes the result in a large number of legislative seats. In 1877 the judges gave an opinion that returns could not be counted when the signature of officers were written by other hands than their own. Several cases of character were found this year. In the same opinion the judges decided that returns could not be counted where the town clerk had failed to attest them. This rule changes several cases also. The return from the city of Portland was fatally defective in not complying with the constitution in giving the names of persons voted for with the number of votes against each name. Some 150 votes were returned as "scattering." This changes the result of three senate seats, and leaves five vacancies in the house. In the cities of Lewistown, Saco, Bath and Rockland the returns were signed by a minority of the aldermen. The law requires the whole number of ballots to be given in the returns, and there are abundant republican precedents for rejecting them where they fail in that respect. So, too, where there are, material differences between the whole number of ballots and votes. Several changes have resulted from these defects. In all doubtful cases the governor and council consulted eminent counsel before coming to a conclusion, and in every instance the action of the board was unanimous."

E. F. PILLSBURY.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The Entire Country in Open Revolt.

London, December 17.—Dispatches received to-day from Calcutta give a still darker coloring to the cloud which has settled down over British prospects in Afghanistan. The whole country is blazing with revolutionary fires, and all the tribes are co-operating under the general war cry of "Death to the invaders!" The influence of Russian emissaries in inciting and extending the revolt are daily becoming more manifest, and can no longer be questioned.

General Roberts, with his small but gallant army, has taken refuge in Shirpar Cantonment, two miles north of Cabul, and there are grave doubts whether he will be able to hold even this position, unless speedily and strongly reinforced. He now reports that the enemy in his immediate vicinity number thirty thousand fighting men, and he is liable to be attacked at any moment by overwhelming numbers. Earnest appeals are made for reinforcements from England. After months of occupation of the country, the British now only nominally possess a precarious foot hold in the fortifications around Cabul, and altogether the outlook is very gloomy.

ROBERT'S POSITION SAFE.

London, December 17.—The Viceroy of India to-day telegraphs as follows: "General Roberts has 7,000 effective troops, who have seen withdrawn unto Shirpur after a conflict, with the slight losses already reported. The enemy must suffer severely if they make any attempt upon Shirpur. I consider General Robert's position perfectly safe."

THE BATTLE OF SAN FRANCISCO.

Details of the last Chilean victory state that an allied force of Peruvians and Bolivians 11,000 strong, marching northward from Nora to effect a junction with a reinforcement of 5,000 men under the command of the President of Bolivia, attacked on the 21st of November a Chilean advanced corps of 6,000 men, who occupied an intrenched position at Dolores, near Agua Santa. The Chilean heavy cannon committed great ravages among the ranks of the enemy, whose cavalry charged three times upon the guns and attempted to carry them off, but their efforts on each occasion were unsuccessful. In the evening the rear of the Chilean force came up and decided the day. The allied forces were driven back and their camp was taken, in which thirteen cannon were found. Many wounded officers, including the Bolivian General Villegas, were taken prisoners, and another of the allied generals was killed. The losses of the Chilean forces were heavy.

◆

THREE PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

St. Jean, Port Joli, Que., December 17.—The court house was destroyed by fire early this morning. Three persons were burned to death and two injured. The fire originated in the basement. The cause is unknown.

◆

Ottawa, Ont., December 18.—Intensely cold weather has prevailed in Ottawa Valley to-day, the thermometer ranging from 15 to 31 degrees below zero. In this city the thermometer was 1[illegible] degrees below zero.

THE WORLD FOR 1880.

Democrats every where should inform themselves carefully alike of the action of their party throughout the country and of the movements of their Republican opponents. A failure to do this in 1876 contributed greatly to the loss by the Democracy of the fruits of the victory fairly won at the polls.

The year 1880 promises to be one of the most interesting and important years of this crowded and eventful century. It will witness a Presidential election which may result in re-establishing the Government of this country on the principles of its constitutional founders, or in permanently changing the relations of the States to the Federal power. No intelligent man can regard such an election with indifference. The World, as the only daily English newspaper published in the city of New York which upholds the doctrines of constitutional Democracy, will steadily represent the Democratic party in this great canvass. It will do this in no spirit of servile partissanship, but temperately and firmly. As a newspaper The World, being the organ of no man, no clique and no interest, will present the fullest and the fairest picture it can make of each day's passing history in the city, the State, the country and the world. It will aim hereafter, as heretofore, at accuracy first of all things in all that it publishes. No man, however humble, shall ever be permitted truly to complain that he has been unjustly dealt with in the columns of The World. No interest, however powerful, shall ever be permitted truly to boast that it can silence the fair criticism of The World.

During the past year The World has seen its daily circulation trebled and its weekly circulation pushed far beyond that of any other weekly newspaper in the country. This great increase has been won, as The World believes, by truthfulness, enterprise, ceaseless activity in collecting news and unfaltering loyalty to itself and to its readers in dealing with the questions of the day. It is our hope and it will be our endeavor that The World's record for 1880 may be written in the approbation and the support of many thousands more of new readers in all parts of this Indissolubie Union of Indestructible States.

Our rates of subscription remain unchanged, and are as follows:

Daily and Sundays, one year, $10; six months, $5.50; three months, $2.75.

Daily, without Sundays, one year, $8; six months, $4.25; three months, $2.25; less than last three months, $1 a month.

The Sunday World, one year, $2.

The Monday World, containing the Book Reviews and "College Chronicle," one year, $1.50.

The Semi-Weekly World (Tuesdays and Fridays)—Two Dollars a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten, the Daily for club of twenty five.

The Weekly World (Wednesday)—One Dollar a year. To Club Agents—An extra copy for club of ten, the Semi-Weekly for club of twenty, the Daily for club of fifty.

Specimen number sent free on application.

Terms—Cash, invariably in advance.

Send post-office money order, bank draft or registered letter. Bills at risk of the sender.

A SPECIAL OFFER.

Subscribers who send $1 for a year's subscription before December 28 will receive The Weekly World from the date of their subscription

TO MARCH 5, 1881.

This will include the Presidential campaign and the inauguration of the next President.

Old subscribers who send $1 before December 28, for a new renewal of their subscription for 1880, will receive The Weekly World to March 5, 1881, without missing a number.

This Offer will be Withdrawn DECEMBER 29.

Take advantege of it at once. Subscribe at once. Renew at once. Address,

THE WORLD, 35 Park Row, New York. decl8 6t.

A DESPERATE ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE PERUVIANS AND CHILIANS.

Panama, December 16.—Advices from Lima, dated November 29th, bring intelligence of an important battle on November 29th at a place called San Francisco. The allied Peruvians and Bolivians, under Buendia, numbering about 12,000, attacked an invading army of Chilians in a strongly intrenched position. The allies were defeated with a loss of 3,000. The ardor of the Bolivians is rapidly spreading. The Chilian frigate Blanco captured the Peruvian gunboat Pelcomayo. The outlook for the Peruvians is anything but favorable.

◆

GREAT LOSS OF LIVE STOCK BY FIRE.

Haddonfield, N. J., December 18.—This morning about half past one o'clock the barn of Mr. M. C. Browning, situated about two miles from here, was, together with its contents, entirely destroyed by fire. Twenty three cows and one mule were roasted to death. The cries from the animals were simply heart rending The loss is about $14,000, and there is no insurance whatever. It is supposed that the barn was set on fire by tramps.

◆

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO ESCAPE FROM A MORMON HAREM.

Ogden, Utah, December 17.—Josephine Taylor, aged 22, a daughter of the president of the Mormon church, attempted to escape from Utah and her father's harem, yesterday. She got on a Union Pacific train, but having no ticket or money, she was put off at the first station east. She endeavored to get the agent at Uintah to secrete her, but he refused, and her father's friends being notified, she was taken back to Salt Lake to-day.

◆

THE TYRONE RAILWAY STATION DESTROYED BY FIRE.

Tyrone, Pa. December 18.—The railway station at this place, a small frame building, was destroyed by fire this morning. The flames originated from a defective flue in the heater. The baggage room, a small frame building, was also burned. The contents, consisting of tickets and the usual furniture of a railway office, were destroyed. The amount of the loss is $8,000.

◆

A FREE FIGHT.

Disgraceful Scene in a Pittsburgh Church.

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 22.—The people of this city are in a fever of excitement to-day owing to a fisticuff fight which took place in the First Reformed Presbyterian church last night. Some weeks ago the congregation voted for a pastor, the Rev. Nevin Woodside being chosen. A majority of the trustees charged that his selection was the result of illegal votes. A majority of the congregation were determined that Woodside should be retained. Last night the quarrel culminated in a free fight. Both factions were present in full force.

Woodside wanted to preach, but his opponents had another clergyman whom they wished to preach. Both parsons waxed hot and a scrimmage occurred for possession of the pulpit. A general fight, which was thickest around the altar, then took place and lasted a quarter of an hour. The police finally quelled the riot but not before a number of people had their arms broken and heads cracked. The church presents a sorry appearance to-day. Pews are broken, remnants of broken glass, hymn books, bibles, hair pins and bangs are strewn over the floor. Great indignation prevails in church circles.

◆

OURAY'S ULTIMATUM.

He is Unable to Effect a Surrender of the Ute Criminals.

Los Pinos Agency, Col., December 22.—Ouray has just arrived from the camp of the White River Utes and announced to the commission that he was unable to effect a surrender of the prisoners demanded by the commission.

Ouray has given the White River Utes until the 23d inst., to deliver up the prisoners. This is his ultimatum, and if not complied with by that time he will call for troops and assist them in a war against Douglass and his tribe. Ouray says the feeling is very strong against giving up the Indians, and he is of the opinion that the war faction will prevail. Ouray has done all in his power to carry out the peace policy of the government, and having failed, is ready to assist the war department whenever it shall commence.

◆

"The New Herald" is the best paper printed, daily or weekly, according to our judgment. It is original and first class in its news, literary, and other departments. The independence and impartiality and marked ability of its editorial columns make the "Herald" a valued educator of sound views upon all public topics.

The explosion of three tons of nitro glicerine and mica powder on Fox Island, Ont., on Saturday, shook and broke things at Amherstburg, as if a violent earthquake had occurred. The report of the explosion was heard forty miles away.

"I am all played out," is a common complaint in hot weather. If you feel so, get a package of Kidney-Wort and take it and you will at once feel its tonic power. It keeps up the healthy action of the Kidneys, Bowels and Liver, and thus restores the natural life and strength to the week body.

The Peruvian Charge d'Affaires at New York city has received cable advices from Panama, announcing a partial engagement at Tarapada, where 2,500 Chilians were routed, 1,000 killed and eleven Krupp guns and four mitraleuse captured,

The unbiased opinion of some of the most intelligent medical men in this country and Europe, support the statement that Kidney-Wort is the grandest discovery yet, for curing Kidney and liver troubles, piles, constipation and lumbago. It acts on both Kidneys and bowels at the same time and thus cleanses the whole system.

Nervous Debility! Nervous Debility!

Debility, a depressed, irritable state of mind a weak nervous, exausted feeling, no energy of annimation, confused head weak memory, the consequences of excesses, mentally overwork. This nervous debility finds a soverign cure in E. F. Kunkel's Bitter wine of Iron. It tones the system dispels the mental gloom and despodency, and rejuvenstes the entire system. Sold only in $1.00 bottles, or six bottles for $5.00 Ask for E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron, and take no other. If your druggist has it not, send to proprietor, E. F. Kunkels 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia. Pa. Advice free, by sending three cent stamp.

WORMS. WORMS. WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worms be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily, with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus,—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1.00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm, write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa Advice by mail, free; send three-cent stamp.

17jul4t

BUY NONE BUT THE WORLD RENOWNED

Light Running White Shuttle Sewing Machine.

SO SIMPLE A CHILD CAN USE IT.

Self setting Treadle, Automic Tension, requires no change to do any family sewing. Works all closed up and free from dus case hardened iron or steel. Bearings adjustable, Shuttle self threading and made of solid steel. Tension on Shuttle can b changed without removing from Machine. More room under arm than any other machine made. Stop motion, by which bobbi can be wound without running machine. Double steel feed, or feed on both sides of needle. Table built up of seven thicknesse of wood, laid across the grain to prevent splitting or warping. It is beautifully ornamented, accurately made; its mechanism the easiest running, handsomest, best satisfying and most popular machine in the world.

A full set of attachments, and of the best, free with each machine.

The WHITE Machine is warranted for 5 years; a paper to that effect direct from the company's hands is given with e machine. Buy no WHITE without this paper. Why buy the old style machines that have been on the market for 20 yea and thus run the risk in getting a built over machine? Buy the WHITE and avoid all such risks. We are ready to place th WHITE in direct competition with any other family machine in the market.

Write for circulars, see and try this celebrated machine, before buying any other. One or two agents wanted for the central and western part of Centre Co., to whom the company's best discount will be given, the same I am getting. The county is too large for me alone. Orders by mail promptly filled.

H. J. BOYER, Agt., AARONSBURG, CENTRE Co., PA.

C. C. SEEBOLD, Gen. Agt., for Union, Snyder, Mifflin, Juniatta, Perry, Dauphin and Cumberland counties. To whom al communications must be addressed for agencies in those Co's.

MACHINES REPAIRED.

N. B.—I have all the necessary tools for repairing any old machines. No difference how old, worn and dilapidated your machine is, I can make it as good as new, and rejapan and ornament it in a superior manner. Give me a trial. Bring your machin to my shop. No money asked until you are convinced that your machine works and looks like a new one. H. J BOYER.

Lawrence L. Brown

Dealer in Coal and Grain, at Bellefonte,

IS SELLING ANTHRACITE COAL AT THE FOLLOWING PRICES:

BROKEN, per Ton.........................$4.75. | STOVE, per Ton..........
EGG, per Ton................................$4.75. | SMALL STOVE, per Ton.......
CHESTNUT, per Ton..............$4.65.

Also Pays Highest Cash Price for All Kinds of Grai and Seeds.

13nov 3m

This space is reserved by

S. & A LOEB.

THE LIVELIEST, CHEAPEST and BEST

STORE IN CENTRE COUNTY

AT

C. DINGES'

NEW STORE

You can find all kinds of Groceries and Canned Fruits cheaper than anywhere else.

He also has on hand and is constantly receiving Notions, Candies, in great variety, and Tobaccos of the best grades.

TRY HIS YORK CIGARS.

He deals in FLOUR, BRAN, STONE and EARTHEN CROCKS, &c., &c. and takes *all kinds* of Country Produce in exchange

CALL AND GIVE HIM A TRIAL.

C. DINGES.
Centre Hall.

Sellers' Cough Syrup!

Fifty years before the public. Pronounced by all to be the most *pleasant* and *efficacious* remedy *now in* use, for the *cure* of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness, tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, &c. *Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.* Gives immediate relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that *cannot* be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all druggists at 25c

NEW RICH BLOOD.

Sending health in every fiber of the system is rapidly made by that remarkable preparation, LINDSEY'S IMPROVED BLOOD SEARCHER. For the speedy cure of Scrofula, Wasting, Mercurial Disease, Eruptions, Erysipelas, vital decay, and every indication of impoverished blood. "Lindsey's Blood Searcher is the one remedy that can always be relied upon. Druggists sell it.

R. E. Sellers & Co., Prop'rs, Pittsburgh, Pa. Aug. 7.
For sale by D. J. Murray, Centre Hall. 1my

$66 A WEEK in your own town and no capital risked. You can give the business a trial without expense. The best opportunity ever offered for those willing to work. You should try nothing else until you see for yourself what you can do at the business we offer. No room to explain here. You can devote all your time or only your spare time to the business, and make great pay for every hour that you work. Women make as much as men. Send for special private terms and particulars, which we mail free. $5 Outfit free Don't complain of hard times while you have such a chance. Address H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

Lewisb'rg, Centre & Spruce Creek RR

WESTWARD.

	1	3	5
LEAVE	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Montandon	7.00	1.55	6.20
Lewisburg	7.15	2.20	6.35
Coburn	9.25		
Arr. at Spring Mills	9.50		

EASTWARD.

	2	4	6
LEAVE	A.M	A.M.	P.M
Spring Mills		10.10	
Coburn		10.35	
Lewisburg	6.35	12.45	5.45
Arr. at Montandon	6.50	1.00	6.00

Nos 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail, west on the Philadelphia and Erie R. R.

Nos. 3 and 4 with Day Express east and Niagara Express west.

Nos. 5 and 6 with Fast Line west.

PENNSYLVANIA RR.

Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 29 1879, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWRD

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p m
" "	Harrisburg	4 25 a m
" "	Montandon	6 57 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 35 a m
" "	Lock Haven	9 40 a m
" "	Renova	11 00 a m
" arr at	Erie	7 55 p m
NIAGARA EX. leaves	Phila	8 00 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 20 a m
" "	Montandon	1 03 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 24 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 50 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadalphia	11 50 a m
" "	Harrisburg	3 35 p m
" "	Montandon	7 25 p m
" arr at	Williamsport	7 25 p m
" "	Lock H ven	8 40 p m

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EX. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	8 33 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 15 a m
" "	Montandon	9 08 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	12 05 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 40 p m
DAY EX. leaves	Lock Haven	11 20 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 40 p m
" "	Montandon	1 47 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 10 p m
" "	Philadelphia	7 20 p m
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renova	8 40 p m
" "	Lock Haven	9 50 p m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 p m
" "	Montandon	12 18 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	2 45 a m
"	Philadelphia	7 00 a m
FA LINE leaves	Williamsport	2 35 a m
arr at	Harrisburg	3 55 a m
arr at	Philadelphia	7 40 a m

Par cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Ex. West, Erie Ex. West, Philadelphia Express East, and Day Ex. East and Sunday Ex. East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM A. BALDWIN, General Superintendent

C. T ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER

ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte, Special attention given to Collections, and Orphans' Court practic May be consulted in German and English. Office Garman's building. my28 74 tf

DR. S. G. GUTELIUS

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.
He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. my8-78

CANCER REMOVD WITHOUT Knife, and, in most cases, without pain. Apply to C. P. F. Fischer, M. D., Boalsburg, Centre county, Pa. 24jul 1y

NATIONAL HOTEL.

CORTLANDT ST. Near Broadway, NEW YORK.

HOTCHKISS & POND, Proprietors.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

The restaurant, cafe and lunch room attached, are unsurpassed for cheapness and excellence of service. Rooms 50cts. to $2 per day, $3 to $10 per week. Convenient to all ferries and city railroads.

New Furnitue. New Management, 23jan 1y

NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE
BEST IN THE WORLD
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE
ADDRESS
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK.
ORANGE, MASS.
CHICAGO, ILL.

$350 A MONTH guaranteed. $12 a day at home made by the industrious. Capital not required; we will start you. Men, women, boys and girls make money faster at work for us than at anything else. The work is light and pleasant and such as anyone can go right at. Those who are wise who see this notice will send us their addresses at once and see for themselves. Costly Outfit and terms free. Now is the time. Those already at work are laying up large sums of money. Address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. 26jun y

DR. OBERHOLTZER'S LINIMENT.

CAMPIOR MILK,

is now highly recommended and extensively used for Rheumatism, Frosted Feet, Aches, Pains, Sores, Stings, Swellings, Sprains, etc. It is of the greatest value in curing Cuts, Galls, Sprains and swellings in horses.

It acts quickly and surely. It at once soothes and relieves the stiff joints, the lame muscles and the aching nerves. The money will be paid back to any one not satisfied with its effects. Price 25 cents. 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared only by Levi Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The Pirnix Pectoral.

Has proved itself to be peculiarly adapted to old persons, consumptives and children. It breaks a cold. It stops a cough. It aids expectoration. It gives instant relief. It gives strength. It brings rest. It has made more cures than any other medicine. Thousands of the citizens of Eastern Pennsylvania have used it for years past and testify to the relief given and cures effected. Price 25 cents or 5 bottles for $1.

Prepared by L. Oberholtzer, M. D.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER.

Keeps stock healthy and in good condition. It aids digestion and assimilation. It makes fat, muscles and milk. By using it a horse will do more work and cow give more milk and be in better spirits and condition. It also keeps poultry healthy and increases the quantity of eggs. It is made by Dr. Levi Oberholtzer, at his mills, back of N. Third street, Phila. It is sold by actual weight 15 cents per pound, by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall and W. J. Thompson, Potters Mills. r27ly

$1500 TO $6000 A YEAR, or $5 to $20 a day in your own locality. No risk. Women do as well as men. Many make more than the amount stated above. No one can fail make money fast. Any one can do the work. You can make from 50 cts. to $2 an hour by devoting your evenings and spare time to the business. It costs nothing to try the business. Nothing like it, for money making ever offered before. Business pleasant and strictly honorable. Reader, if you want to know all about the best paying business before the public, send us your address and we will send you full particulars and private terms free. Samples worth $5 also free. You can then make up your mind for yourself. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine.

CENTRE HALL

Hardware Store.

J. O. DEININGER.

A new, complete Hardware Store has been opened by the undersigned in Centre Hall, where he is prepared to sell all kinds of Building and House Furnishing Hardware, Nails, &c.

Circular and Hand Saws, Tennon Saws, Web Saws, Clothes Racks, a full assortment of Glass and Mirror Plate Picture Frames, Spokes, Felloes, and Hubs, table Cutlery, Shovels, Spades and Forks, Locks, Hinges, Screws, Sash Springs, Horse-Shoes, Nails, Norway Rods, Oils, Bells, Carpenter Tools, Paint, Varnish.

Pictures framed in the finest style.

Anything not on hand, ordered upon shortest notice.

☞ Remember, all goods offered cheaper than elsewhere.

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny St. Bellefonte, Pa
27 feb tf

BELLEFONTE

MUSIC STORE

—o—

Pianos! Pianos!

ORGANS!

AND

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ALL THE POPULAR SHEET MUSIC.

REPARING AND TUNING DONE IN THE BEST MANNER.

PIANOS.

CHICKERING,
STEINWAY,
ARION,
WATERS.

—o—

ORGANS.

ESTY,
WATERS,
WOODS,
MASON & HAMLIN.

BARGAINS IN

PIANOS AND ORGANS.

7 Octave Rosewood Pianos, Only $150.

9 Stop Organs, 2 Full Set of Reeds, Price $270, Only $55.

13 Stop Organs, 3 Full Set of Reeds, Price $340, Only $75.

(This Organ has the "Grand Organ Knee Swell.")

Second-hand Organs for $25.
Second-hand Pianos for $50.

VIOLINS, AND ACCORDEONS, $2.00 and upwards.

Piano and Organ Instructors. Covers and Stools.

SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

Sewing Machines!

New DOMESTIC	$30.00.
New WHITE	$25.00.
New ST. JOHN	$25.00.
New Improved SINGER	$22.50.
New Improved HOWE	$22.50.

Second hand Machines as low as $5.

—O—

AGENTS FOR E. BUTTERICK & CO'S PERFECT-FITTING PATTERNS.

Orders by mail solicited and promptly filled.

No Agents employed, The buyeres get the Agents profit. We buy our Pianos, Organs and Machines for Cash, and will give customers the advantage.

BUNNELL & AIKENS.
Allegheny Street, Bellefonte, Pa.
feb27

J. L SPANGLER, Attorney-at Law Consultations in English and German. Office in Furst's new building.

D. H. Rhule.

AUCTIONEER.—Potters Mills. Years of experience in other parts of the state enable him to guarantee the utmost satisfaction as an Auctioneer. Vendues cried at reasonable charges, A share of the public patronage kindly solicited.

D. F. FORTNEY Attorney at Law Bellefonte, Pa. Office over Reynolds bank. 14may'76

DR. J. W. RHONE, Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa.
27 feb tf

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rsd. Dec. 25, '79.

TERMS.—$2 per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the table reads "John Roe 1 jan '75" it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1875, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 895, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall. W. R. FROM, N. G. G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall. C. F. HERLACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 96, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Two second hand coal stoves for sale at this office, one large, the other a small revolving light.

—A new shuttle sewing machine for hand or treadle, for sale or trade, at this office. Price $12 Warranted.

—If you want something nice for your table over the holiday season, then call at Sechler's famous grocery.

—Lee's buggies the best manufactured in these parts.

—The widow of George Sweetwood, a soldier of 1812, was buried at Pleasant Gap a few days ago—her age was 87.

—Mr. F. Hoover, of Boggs, was found dead in his bed one morning last week.

—Next week, according to custom in newspaper offices, there will be no paper issued from this office, in order to give our hands a chance to enjoy the holidays as others do. In the meantime we wish every reader of the REPORTER a merry Christmas and a happy New Year.

— Cleve Dinge's horses ran off at Spring Mills station, on Saturday, upsetting the wagon and wrecking the top.

—W B Mingle's two porkers kicked the beam at 800.

—On Sabbath morning, 4 Jan., Rev. Tomlinson, assisted by Rev. W. E. Fischer, will administer the Lord's Supper in the Lutheran church at Aaronsburg.

—Some one stole Mr. Geo. Dursts single trees the other night. Fellows may get hurt there some night.

—The Festival on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, 24, 25 and 26, for the benefit of the Luth. church of this place will no doubt be worth a visit as the Committee have exerted themselves to their utmost to make it highly attractive. Warm meals, and oysters will be served at all hours. The department for fancy articles will be well supplied, and the finest Christmas confectioneries will be found in abundance,

—Butter-making is getting to be a real science. When the pastures fail by reason or drought to yield the proper feed, dairymen must see that their cows have something more and in churning if the butter is too light colored, use a little of Wells, Richardson & Co's Perfected Butter Color to keep up the bright gold of June.

—Don't let 1879 close without doing a good turn for yourself. You miss a good opportunity if you do not at once go and get a suit of the cheapest and best clothes in this state at Newman's. It is the last whack, and Newman has brought down prices just for the last fire. March up at once, the end is drawing nigh when Newman will sell you no clothing. Once more to the Eagle Clothing Hall. Newman goes out of the Clothing business with greater honors and more friends than any Clothier in the state. Vive la Newman.

—The Lewistown *Gazette* is shocked because a man in this county bears the name of Grohsmowl (bigmouth.) Why dear us, as your name is Freisinger, (freesinger) he must be a relative of yours, for a freesinger must be connected with a bigmouth. Look up your pedigree, Freisinger, and see whether you are not a seventh cousin of Grohsmowl.

Grohsmowl *und* Freisinger—whew!

—The celebrated White Sewing Machine is sold by J H. Boyer, Aaronsburg, who also repairs old machines Read his adv. in REPORTER, and give him a call

—If you want a fine sleigh, cheap, just call at Lee's Centre Hall shops.

—Farmers and all housekeepers find good bargains always at Hoffer's store New goods always received. Any thing you want in the line of dress goods, notions clothing, boots, shoes, groceries, &c.

—The best workmen, best material, and all jobs warranted, when you order a buggy, sleigh or wagon at Jno. T. Lee's.

—Specially engaged for the holiday season are the excellent, fresh and pure groceries at Sechler's. Go and get some thing good and fit to have—Sechler's know what the people want, and always keep it too. No deception—you always get the full worth of your money.

—The weather has been to the freezing point for the last 5 or 6 days. On Sunday night there was about 1½ inches of sleet, which afforded the first sleighing—not the best—for this season. Wednesday inclined to rain.

—Chas. W. Stahl, formerly of near this place, but now of Newton, Iowa, has been admitted to practice the bar of Jasper Co. that state.

—Notions, novelties, candies, nuts, &c., for the Holidays at C. Dinges'.

Camphor Milk cures headache and neuralgia.
Camphor Milk cures rheumatism and lame back.
Camphor Milk cures cuts, bruises and burns.
Camphor Milk costs 25 ct.; 5 bottles $1.
Sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

The best assortment of Tobacco in town at C. Dinges' grocery.

WM. BECK,—Piano Tuner, Bellefonte, Pa.

SINKING CREEK ITEMS.

Rough—The by roads.

In your columns we have not so far this butchering season noticed accounts of big sausage eaters. A certain Sinking Creeker at a late butcher supper eat four pieces of sausage about six inches in length respectively.

The Egg Hill school is getting along very well with their teacher Prof. W. A. Krise. The Egg Hill school is further advanced than any other public school in the county.

STORE FOR SALE.—The undersigned offer for sale their stock of Merchandise, store fixtures &c, located at Farmers Mills, Pa, The Store is situated in a good farming community, has a good run of custom and will be sold upon easy terms. For further particulars call or address,

RACHAU & Co.
dec 18 3t. Spring Mills, Pa.

GERMAN HORSE AND COW POWDER. It should be the aim of every owner of horses & cows to make them as handsome and useful as possible The German Horse and Cow Powder makes fat, muscle and milk. Price, 15 cents per lb. Sold at J. D. Murray's dec 25 1m.

DAN RICE AS AN EVANGELIST.

St. Louis, December 19.—Dan Rice, a circus man announced to night that he had been converted and will at once enter the field as an Evangelist. He had an interview with Mr. Moody now holding meetings here and will probably begin his new career by speaking at Moody's meeting and then seek such fields as offer the best prospects of success in his new work.

—Good-bye old 1879.

—Welcome young 1880.

—A merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all our readers.

—Several communications are crowded out for want of space.

—1880! Remember in 1880, at Sechler's you will get the best and cheapest groceries. 1880!

—Oysters received at Dinges' grocery every week.

Phœnix Pectoral will cure your cough.
Phœnix Pectoral cures hoarseness quickly.
Phœnix Pectoral tastes good and brings rest.
Phœnix Pectoral costs 25 cts; 6 bottles $1.
sold by J. D. Murray, Centre Hall.

—Buy dolls—Wax and China—of C. Dinges. He has a large assortment.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVAL.

A grand Fair and Festival, for the benefit of the Lutheran church, will be held at Centre Hall, commencing on Wednesday morning, Dec. 24, 1879, and to close Friday evening following. Persons desiring to purchase Christmas-gifts are invited to call and see the display before purchassing elsewhere.

THE FARMER'S MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

of Centre County, Pa.—Centre Hall, Dec. 24, 1879. The Annual meeting of the Members and election of 12 Directors to manage the affairs of the Company for the ensuing year, will be held at the house of D. Moyer, at Centre Hall, on Monday, January 12 1880, between the hours of 10 a. m. and 3 p. m., of said day. Members generally are requested to attend.

D. F. LUSE, Sec'y. HENRY KELLER, Pres't.

SPORTSMEN.—I have an excellent stock of BREECH LOADING SHOTGUNS, also Muzzle loaders, which were bought at very low prices. Sportsmen wishing to invest, had better do so now, as the tendency is upwards. All kinds of goods for sportsmen on hand, at the Gunstore of THEO. DESCHNER, Bellefonte.
23oct 3m

—SCHOOL TAX NOTICE.—The taxpayers of Potter township are hereby notified that the school duplicate is in the hands of the undersigned. On all tax paid into his hands before 1st of December there will be a deduction of 5 per cent., from Dec. 1 to Jan 1, 1880, there will be no deduction, and after Jan. 1, there will be 5 per cent. added to all unpaid school-tax, in accordance with the act of Assembly.

JOSEPH CROTZER, Treasurer.
16oct 2m

THE CHRISTMAS SEASON.

Christmas has always been a joyous season from time immemorial, and has been duly celebrated in our American cities, although not perhaps to the extent that the residents of the old world have always greeted this first of all the holidays. Of late years, however, there has been a notable increase in this observance of the Christmas festival in our land, until now not even Germany exceeds us in the respect we pay to this time-honored and sacred holiday.

For weeks beforehand our principal streets are crowded with happy people intent on making others happy on the day which, by common consent, leads all others. The beautifully decorated stores are crowded with eager customers, and altogether the joyous Christmas season with us lasts not a day only but entire weeks, and leavens the whole year with its happy influences.

This train of thought was suggested by a call on Monday at the establishment of Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier, at Eighth and Market streets, where the sight presented was calculated to arouse enthusiasm in the breast of the veriest stoic. One week ago, when we paid the last of many visits this season, in search of articles for housekeeping needs, we found the great house thronged with buyers, but all intent on goods for personal apparel of housekeeping uses. All the season the same business activity prevailed to an extent that we have never seen rivalled in other cities, but there was no sign or token of Christmas in the air.

Yesterday how changed the scene! In one short weeks as if by magic, the great house presented an altered aspect, and on every side of the counters exhibited articles of beauty as well as of use, chosen months ago at the sources of production in the old world, but only within a few days placed on sale.

While everything appertaining to the usual stock of the house was still exhibited, yet the vast display of articles belonging especially to the domain of art and beauty made the scene one that could not fail to impress every observer with the beauty and life of the Christmas season. As well might a reporter attempt to catalogue one of our great libraries by simply spending an hour in inspection, or to give an index of the British Museum in a hasty newspaper article, as to try to enumerate the myriads of beautiful things displayed. It is sufficient to say that any one who has not fixed upon a gift in some special line of business, as, for instance, books or jewelry, can hardly fail to find in this vast collection just what would be most acceptable to the recipient.

We have never in any season of the year, in pleasant weather, happened in at Messrs. Strawbridge & Clothier's establishment without being interested, but the spectacle presented just now cannot, we believe, be seen elsewhere, and is one that must be in the highest degree interesting to every observer. We desire to add our sincere appreciation of a firm that is doing so much to raise the standard of Philadelphia merchantile reputation, and by their business, skill, genius and well-directed energy contribute so much to place our city, in a business sense, in the foremost rank of the great cities of the great Republic.—Philadelphia Press, Dec. 17th, 1879.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION IN NEW YORK.

New York, December 22.—The large corset and suspender factory of West, Bradley & Carrp, at Nos. 227, 229, 231 and 233 west Twenty-ninth street was destroyed by fire to-night, The flames started in the basement and the entire building fell in in less than an hour. Twenty women were in the building and barely escaped with their lives. Four of them jumped from the seventh story upon the roofs of the adjoining buildings, a distance of three stories, and were seriously injured. Three tenements adjoining the building were damaged by the falling walls. Two firemen were severely injured. The entire loss amounted to about $300,000. The amount of the insurance has not yet been learned.

2 BOYS MURDERED AND THEIR MURDERERS LYNCHED.

Macon, Ga., Dec. 22.—A special dispatch to the Telegraph and Messenger says:

Two Irish lads, Edward Harvey and James M'Geever, drygoods peddlers, were murdered on Friday by a party of negroes near Jerrigan, Russell county, Alabama, and their bodies thrown into Chattahooche river. The murder was discovered on Saturday and two negroes were arrested and confessed, implicating two others. A large crowd of whites and blacks assembled on Sunday at 4 p. m. and decided to hang the two murderers, which was done forthwith. They displayed a sullen indifference, and asked no mercy. The other two have not yet been arrested.

TWO INDIANS HANGED.

A correspondent of the San Francisco Bulletin writing from Yakima City, Oregon, says:—

On the 22d of November Salusknic and Kype, two of the Perkins murderers, were hanged at Yakima in pursuance of the order of the Court. These two red men of the forest were duly executed at the hour of twelve M. by the Sheriff, Mr. Schnebly in the presence of a large audience. Prior to the execution, and by request of the Indians, the attendance of J. H. Wilbur, the agent, and Rev. Mr. Schofer, was procured in the morning to advise with the murderers respecting their future welfare in the world to come, and after singing and prayers by the two ministers, and a plain and brief statement of the consequences of the violation of the law of God and man, and an earnest admonition to make their peace, calling and election sure, the Indians were told that they could make any statements they chose.

After pausing for awhile, Kype stated as follows:—He first spoke in rather indignant terms of punishment. Christ came to the world to save sinners; that he wrote the Good Book and left it with the whites; that the whites had learned to do right, but that the Good Book did not teach them to stick up sticks (meaning a scaffold) to hang people on, that God created this world for the whites and Indian, alike, and that this was a good world. He said he had lived far from God, and that when he was hanged he would leave his body here in this world, but that he did not know where his spirit would go.

Salusknic then spoke and said:—"Whites and Indians, I greet you all as brothers and sisters. I have a good feeling toward you all. I will leave my body in this world, and my spirit will go to a better world."

After an eloquent prayer by Father Wilbur, the black caps and ropes were adjusted and the traps fell, and after they were pronounced by the attending physicians to be dead, their bodies were surrendered by the Sheriff to their friends, who took them away for interring according to their own customs.

A WOMAN TO BE HANGED.

Harrisburg, Pa., December 18, 1879.—At Carlisle to-day Mrs. Catharine Seell, aged about forty-five years, was sentenced to be hanged by Judge Herman after he had reviewed forty-seven reasons for a new trial and refused to grant it. The Judge was considerably affected when he pronounced the judgment, but the condemned did not appear to be moved by the adverse decision of the Court. Before the Judge pronounced the sentence she said:—"I am not guilty. As God is my everlasting judge, I am not guilty."

The murder for which Mrs. Seell is to be hanged was committed in Carlisle nearly eight months ago and the victim was Mrs. Mary Kiehl, aged eighty-one years. The means employed was poison, large quantities of which were found in two tin pots in her house and in the stomach of the deceased. During the old lady's illness Mrs. Seell had paid several visits to her house and provided her with coffee, which, with other circumstances, led to Mrs. Seell's arrest. There is a strong suspicion that she was employed to poison the old lady by a justice of the peace named Wynkoop, who will be tried in January for complicity in the crime. Wynkoop is Mrs. Kiehl's legatee.

FISH KILLED BY ELECTRICITY.

A correspondent of *Land and Water* says: A curious incident of the whole of the occupants of a small fish pond being destroyed by a flash of lightning, is reported from Seck, Grand Duchy of Nassau. The *Nassauer Bote* states that during a very heavy thunder and hail storm at night time, a flash of lightning struck a small pond, well stocked with various kinds of fish, the property of the pastor of the parish. The following morning the whole of the fish were discovered dead upon the surface of the water. They had all the appearance of having been half boiled, and crumbled to pieces at the least touch just as in the case with fish after being boiled. Neither any external nor internal injury could be observed, the scales being intact and the swimming bladder filled and well preserved. The water in the pond was still muddy and dull the morning after the storm, as if the lightning had only then struck it.

THE EBB OF THE CHINESE.

The Chinese in California have begun to go. The steamer that sailed from San Francisco for Hong Kong on the 15th, took 901 of them to their native land. The port statistics of San Francisco show that the arrivals of Chinese during the year ending November 1, were 6,128, and departures 8,746—of whom 6,929 went to China, and 2,217 to Honolulu—the excess of departures over arrivals being 2,618. It is estimated that there are 62,000 Chinese on the Pacific coast, which shows that this population is decreasing instead of increasing, for when the anti-Chinese agitation was begun, a few years ago, the estimate was 100,000. The total number of Chinese arrivals for the twenty years ending December, 1878, was 230,430, and the departures and deaths 134,491. At this rate the Chinese cheap labor will soon be unknown in California.

NEW YORK
WEEKLY HERALD.
ONE DOLLAR A YEAR.

The circulation of this popular newspaper, has more than trebled during the past year. It contains all the leading news contained in the Daily Herald, and is arranged in hand departments. The

FOREIGN NEWS

embraces special dispatches from all quarters of the globe. Under the head of

AMERICAN NEWS

are given the Telegraphic Despatches of the week from all parts of the Union. This feature alone makes

THE WEEKLY HERALD

the most valuable chronicle in the world as it is the cheapest. Every week is given a faithful report of

POLITICAL NEWS

embracing complete and comprehensive despatches from Washington, including full reports of the speeches of eminent politicians on the questions of the hour.

THE FARM DEPARTMENT

of the Weekly Herald gives the latest as well as the most practical suggestions and discoveries relating to the duties of the farmer, hints for raising Cattle, Poultry Grains, Trees, Vegetables, &c., &c., with suggestions for keeping buildings and farming untensils in repair This is supplemented by a well-edited department, widely copied, under the head of

THE HOME

giving recipes for practical dishes, hints for making clothing and for keeping up with the latest fashions at the lowest price Every item of cooking or economy suggested in this department is practically tested by experts before publication Letters from our Paris and London correspondents on the very latest fashions. The Home Department of the Weekly Herald will save the housewife more than one hundred times the price of the paper. The interests of

SKILLED LABOR

are looked after, and everything relating to mechanics and labor saving is carefully recorded. There is a page devoted to all the latest phases of the business markets Crops, Merchandise, &c., &c. A valuable feature is found in the specially reported prices and conditions of

THE PRODUCE MARKET.

Sporting News at home and abroad, together with a Story every week, a Sermon by some eminent divine, Literary, Musical, Dramatic, Personal and Sea Notes. There is no paper in the world which contains so much news matter every week as the Weekly Herald, which is sent, postage free, One Dollar. You can subscribe at any time.

THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD in a weekly form, ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

NEW YORK HERALD,
Broadway and Ann Street,
New York.
25dec6t

THE THIRTY-THIRD ANNUAL INSTITUTE.—It affords us much pleasure to call attention to the program for the coming sessions of the Centre County Teachers Institute, which begins in the Court House, Bellefonte, on Tuesday. Dec. 23 The sessions during the day will be apportioned as follows: "Spelling, Composition, Geography and Science of Pedagogics," by Dr. N. C. Schaeffer, Prin. Keystone State Normal School, "Methods of Instruction," by Prof. W. A. Krise; "English Grammar, Language Lessons and Composition," by Miss Della T. Smith, Shippensburg Normal School; "Method of Teaching Vocal Music in the Public Schools," Miss J. Ettie Crane, Shippensburg Normal School; "Method of Teaching U. S. History," J. Mason Duncan, Assistant Principal of Bellefonte Public Schools. The names of all these instructors are sufficient evidences as to the profitableness of the exercises. During a part of each afternoon session lectures will be delivered before the Institute, embracing the following subjects: "Self-improvement of Teachers," Rev. D. M. Wolf; "*Sine qua non* of the Teachers' Success," H. H. Hershberger; "American Literature," C. C. Zeigler, A. B.; "The 'New Departure,'" Prof. W. A. Krise; "Benefits Teachers may Derive from Visiting each others Schools," C. S. Dannley; "Mental Arithmetic," Prof. C. L. Gramley; "The Map of Europe," Rev. D. G. Kline. Very brilliant lectures will be delivered each evening, commencing on Tuesday with "Pestalozzi, the Martyr of Pedagogy," by Dr. N. C. Schaeffer; Wednesday evening, "Character and Manners," by Dr George P. Hayes; Thursday evening, "Shoddy," by Rev. D. K. Nesbit. On Wednesday and Thursday evenings an admission fee of twenty-five cents will be charged.

We publish the following because the experiment may be safely tried and it is worth trying. Diphtheria is becoming a dreadful scourge, and the writer of what is here said saw the working of this cure in the hands of an English physician, at a time when the disease was prevalent in an English town. Speaking of the physician's application, the writer says:

"All he took with him was powder of sulphur, and a quill, and with these he cured every case without exception. He put a spoonful of the flour of brimstone into a wineglass of water and stirred it with his finger instead of a spoon, as the sulphur does not readily amalgamate with water.—When the sulphur was well mixed he gave it as a gargle, and in ten minutes the patient was out of danger! Brimstone kills every species of fungus in man, beast or plant in a few minutes. Instead of spitting out the gargle, he recommends the swallowing of it.—In extreme cases in which he had been called just in the nick of time, when the fungus was too nearly closed to allow the gargle, he blew the sulphur through a quill into the throat, and after the fungus had shrank to allow of it, then the gargling. He never lost a patient from diphtheria. If a patient cannot gargle, take a live coal, put it in a shovel and sprinkle a spoonful or two of flour brimstone at a time upon it, let the sufferer inhale it, holding the head over it, and the fungus will die. If plentifully used the whole room may be filled almost to suffocation, the patient can walk about in it, inhaling the fumes with doors and windows shut. The plan of fumigating a room with sulphur has often cured most violent attacks of cold in the head and chest.

Dip the tips of nails in grease and they will easily drive into any hard wood, where otherwise they would double and break.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, December 22.—Wheat is firmer, but very quiet; 3,000 bushels including rejected at $1 47½; red at $1 52 amber $1 53@1 54 Rye at 97@98c. Corn 62@63½c; Oats at 47@47½c.

Chicago, December 22.—Wheat No. 2 red winter, $1 30½@1 31 No. 2 Chicago spring $1 31½ Corn 40c Oats 34½c. Rye firmer at 79@79½c. Barley firmer at 88c Timothy seed, $2 30@2 35, Flaxseed, $1 46@1 47

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, Dec 22.—Cattle brisk; receipts, 2 200 head, prime 6c; good 5½c; medium 4½c; common 3½c; Sheep brisk; receipts 6 000 head; prime 5½c; good 5c medium 4½@5½c; common 3½@4c. Hogs—market slow; receipts 5 000 head; prime, 7c; good, 6½c; medium 6¼c; common, 5½c.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1 30
Wheat No 2 $1,25
Rye, 65c.
Corn, ears, per bu. new, .40c
Corn old, 50c.
Oats, 32c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $4.00 to $5 00
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Barley 40 to 60c.
Butter, 20c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 12c.
Shoulders, 6c.
Eggs per doz., 20c.

Coal, Retail.		By Car, Gross.
Egg,	$4 75	$4 75
Stove,	$5 00	$5 00
Chestnut,	$4 50	$4 60
Pea,	$3 25	$3 15

NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for License in the office of the Clerk of the Court of General Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Centre and that application will be made at the next Sessions of said Court to grant the same,

J S DeLong,	Tavern,	Liberty Twp.
S. H. Kunes,	do	do

J. C. HARPER, Proth'y.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE.—We the undersigned Executors of the Will and Testament of Jac Spangler dec'd, will offer at Public Sale on the premises,

On Friday, January 16, 1880.

A VALUABLE FARM, situated in Potter twp, Centre Co Pa., 1 mile west of Potters Mills, known as the Farm of Jacob Spangler dec'd. Containing ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY ACRES, more or less. Bounded on the east by lands of Jno. M. McCoy, south by lands of Thomas Stiver dec'd, Josiah Neff and Sam'l Royer dec'd, west by lands of —— Robinson and Samuel Royer, north by lands of Sam'l Royer dec'd.

Thereon erected A GOOD LARGE TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, LARGE BANK BARN, good as new, and all necessary outbuildings, such as summer, wood and smoke houses, hog pen buggy shed All good as new.

Good fruit of all kinds, and a never failing stream of water running through the Farm, and never failing well of good water near the door. Also a cistern at the house

The above farm is situated near to Post-Office, Store and Mill, and only 7 miles from Railroad Station

There are about 110 Acres cleared and in a high state of cultivation, and under good fence. The ballance well timbered with Oak, Sugar, Linn, Walnut and Pine timber.

TERMS OF SALE.—One third of the purchase money on confirmation of Sale. balance in two equal annual payments. to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises with interest. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock.

W. W. SPANGLER,
JACOB WAGNER, JR } Executors.

PRIVATE SALE.

VALUABLE FARM.

The undersigned offers at private sale the well known Durst Homestead, near Earlystown, containing

215 Acres.

of best farming land in the county. A portion consists of the CHOICE, HEAVY WHITE OAK TIMBER.

Theron erected a large, good two-story BRICK HOUSE, with slate roof, a large BANK BARN, and all necessary Outbuildings—all the buildings being good as new. A YOUNG ORCHARD, just beginning to bear, and an abundance of water, by well, cistern, and pond on the premises.

The payments will be made easy to suit the purchaser. This is known to be one of the choicest farms in Centre county, hence needs no further description.

GEORGE DURST,
dec11tf Centre Hall, Pa.

The average weight of the brain of an adult male, is three pounds and eight ounces; of a female, two pounds and four ounces. The nerves are all connected with it directly, or by the spinal marrow. These nerves, together with their branches and minute ramifications, probably excede 10,000000 in number, forming a "body guard" outnumbering by far the greatest army ever marsheled.

The skin is composed of three layers, and varies from one-fourth to one-eight of an inch in thickness. Its average area in an adult is estimated to be 2,000 square inches. The atmospheric pressure being about fourteen pounds to the square inch, a person of medium size is subjected to a pressure of 28,000 pounds

Each square inch of skin contains 2,500 sweating tubes, or perspiratory pores, each of which may be likened to a little drain-tile one-fourth of an inch long, making an aggregate length of the entire surface of the body of 201,166 feet, or a tile ditch for draining the body almost forty miles long.

—o—

The following is the Germantown Telegraph's simple remedy for frost bites. Extract the frost by the application of ice water till the frozen part is pliable but let no artificial heat touch it; then apply a salve made of equal parts of hogs' lard and gun powder, rubbed together until it forms a paste, and in less than twenty-four hours the frozen part will be well.

For hog cholera use a mixture of soft soap and milk. Pour soap suds of wash days into the swill barrels, it will make hogs thrive.

To keep seeds from the depredations of mice mix pieces of camphor gum in with the seeds. Camphor placed in drawers or trunks will prevent mice from doing them injury. The mouse objects to the odor, and keeps at a distance.

LICE ON CATTLE.—An immediate effective remedy for lice on cows and other cattle, also for ticks on pigs, is to wash the affected parts with potato water, or water in which potatoes have been boiled. One application is generally sufficient.

MARRIED.

On the 21 inst in Centre Hall, by Rev. W. E. Fischer, Mr. Jacob Gingerich and Amelia Long, both from Gregg twp.

On 7, by Esq Reifsnyder, G. W. Shunk and Jennie Dickenson, both of Penn.

On 9, J. B. Stambach and Cealie Casler, both of Aaronsburg.

At the parsonage at Madisonburg, Nov. 30, 1879, by Rev. W. H. Stover, Mr. J. W. Edger of Madisonburg to Miss Mary C. Brown of Aaronsburg

On Dec. 14, 1879, at the same place by the same, Mr Charles A. Rachau of Madisonburg to Miss Carrie Stover of Farmers Mills.

E. F. Kunkel's Bitter Wine of Iron.

It has never been known to fail in the cure of weakness attended with symptoms, indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, difficulty of breathing, weakness, horror of disease, weak, nervous trembling, dreadful horror of death, night sweats, cold feet, weakness, dimness of vision, languor, universal lassitude of the muscular system, enormous appetite, with dyspeptic symptoms hot hands, flushing of the body, dryness of the skin, pallid countenance and eruptions on the face, purifying the blood, pain in the back, heaviness of the eyelids, frequent black spots flying before the eyes, with suffusion and loss of sight, want of attention, &c. Sold only in $1 00 bottles or six bottles for $5.00. Get it of your druggist. If he has it not, send to proprietor E. F. Kunkel, 259 N. Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa., Advice free, send three-cent stamp.

WORMS WORMS WORMS.

E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to destroy Pin, Seat, and Stomach Worms. Dr. Kunkel, the only successful physician who removes Tape Worm in two hours, alive with head, and no fee until removed. Common sense teaches if Tape Worm be removed all other worms can be readily destroyed. Advice at office and store, free. The doctor can tell whether or not the patient has worms. Thousands are dying daily with worms, and do not know it. Fits, spasms, cramps, choking and suffocation, sallow complexion, circles around the eyes, swelling and pain in the stomach, restless at night, grinding of the teeth, picking at the nose, cough, fever, itching at the seat, headache, foul breath, the patient grows pale and thin, tickling and irritation in the anus—all these symptoms, and more, come from worms. E. F. Kunkel's Worm Syrup never fails to remove them. Price, $1 00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5.00. (For Tape Worm write and consult the Doctor.) For all others, buy of your druggist the Worm Syrup, and if he has it not, send to Dr. E. F. Kunkel, 259 North Ninth St., Philadelphia, Pa. Advice by mail, free; send three cent stamp. 24J14t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF CENTRE—of August term 1879 No. 249

LUCY P. MOYER by her next friend &c.
vs
FREDERICK MOYER M. D.

To Frederick Moyer, M. D.—SIR:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule upon you to show cause why a divorce, a *vinculo matrimonie* should not be decreed in favor of the Libellant in the above case returnable on the Fourth Monday of January 1880, at two o'clock P. M. Personal service upon you having failed on account of your absence.

Sheriffs Office, Bellefonte Pa. Nov. 25, '79.
Dec. 4 4t JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff.

HARDWARE,

Jas. Harris & Co.

ARE SELLING VERY LOW

REAPER SECTIONS and
REAPERS,

And all kinds of Farming Tools,

RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUT'S HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,

As well as all kinds of HARDWARE, to meet all demands in this line.

JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

GREAT
FALL
—OPENING—
AT
Wolf's Stand.

THE
DRY GOODS
DEPARTMENT

Exhibits an immense stock of

DOMESTICS, DRESS GOODS EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, LADIES' READY-MADE SUITS, PARASOLS, UMBRELLAS, FANCY GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, ETC., ETC.

THE
GROCERY
DEPARTMENT

Is filled with

Choicest Teas, Syrups, Dried Fruit, Canned Goods, Sugars, Coffees, Pure Spices, Salt, Pork Provisions, Wooden, Willow, Queens and Glassware, Fish, Salt and everything usually found in a first class Grocery.

ALSO

HARDWARE, CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS always on hand.

PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.

—Persons wishing a good article of Brandy, Whiskey, Gin or Wine for medicinal purposes, can be accommodated at the Centre Hall Drug Store. All of the very best flavoring extracts for family use, such as Lemon, Vanilla, Sarsaparilla, Pine Apple, Rose, Bitter Almond, &c, are kept in stock and offered for sale. Persons wishing anything usually kept in a well regulated Drug store, will please call on me, and you will find my stock full and complete. Night and Sunday customers are always waited upon with pleasure.

16oct3m J. D. MURRAY.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED

STOMACH
BITTERS

THE STOMACH IS STRENGTHENED.

The liver regulated, the bowels put in proper order, the blood enriched and purified and the nervous system rendered tranquil and vigorous by this inestimable family medicine and safeguard against disease which is, moreover, a most agreeable and effective appetizer, and a cordial peculiarly adapted to the wants of the aged and infirm. For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

HARRY K. HICKS,

(Successor to T. A. Hicks & Bro.)

WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN

Hardware, Stoves, Oils, Paints, Glass, Putty, &c.

Also has the agency of the South Bend Chilled Plow for this county.

WILL NOT BE UNDERSOLD BY ANY PARTY THAT SELLS THE SAME QUALITY OF GOODS

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Thomas B. M'Elroy, late of Potter twp, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to said decedent are requested to make immediate payment, and persons having claims against the estate will present them authenticated for settlement.

MISS JENNIE M'ELROY
dec. 4, 6t Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Peter Kerlin, late of Nebraska, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement. A. S. KERLIN, Ex
Lewistown, Pa.
4dec6t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—In the Orphans Court of Centre county, In the matter of the account of Wm. L. Thompson, Executor of &c., of Samuel Stevenson, dec'd.

The Auditors appointed by the Court to make distribution of the fund in the hands of the said Executor among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment on Monday the 19th day of January 1880, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the office of S. D. Gray, Bellefonte, Pa. dec 18.

J. ELLIS ORVIS, Auditor.

AUCTIONEER.—The undersigned respectfully offers his services to the citizens of Centre county, as an auctioneer. Several years successful experience enables him to render the utmost satisfaction in crying sales. GEO. KOCH.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—in the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1July

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Rooms!
EZRA KRUMBINE,

respectfully informs the citizens of Centre county, that he has bought out the old stand of J. O. Deininger, and has reduced the prices. He has constantly on hand and makes to order
BEDSTEADS,
BUREAUS,
SINKS,
WASHSTANDS,
CORNER CUPBOARDS,
TABLES, &c., &c.

His stock of ready made Furniture is large and warranted of good workmanship, and is all made under his immediate supervision, and is offered at rates cheaper than elsewhere.

Call and see his stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb 26

"BEE HIVE" STORE,

ALLEGHENY STREET, BELLEFONTE, PA.
HEADQUARTERS FOR DRY GOODS
—AT—
THE BEE HIVE ONE PRICE EXCLUSIVE DRY GOODS STORE.

I am offering the LARGEST, BEST and CHEAPEST stock of Dry Goods in Centre county.

—o—o—o—

EVERYONE SAYS THAT IS THE PLACE FOR BARGAINS

Go there and be convinced.

—o—

ALL GOODS AT ALL TIMES SOLD AT THE LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

—o—

Having secured an immense stock of goods before the advance, I am able to sell CHEAPER THAN ANY STORE IN TOWN.

—o—

All my goods are marked in plain figures.

Hoping to receive an early call, I remain, Respectfully yours,

My motto is: "One Price—the very lowest—and no misrepresentation."

J. BAULAND.

NOTICE.

In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County Sitting in Equity. No— Nov. Term 1879.

James D Gentzel, John H. Gentzel, David Gentzel, William Gentzel, Edward Grenoble and Louisa his wife, in right of said Louisa, Susan R. Jamison by her guardian John H. McCool, Sarah E. Jamison by her guardian Geo. Korman, and T. B. Jamison, Plaintiffs.

vs.

Andrew G. Heckman, Jno. T. Heckman, Wm Heckman, John Zeigler and Sarah Zeigler his wife, Henry Royer and Amelia Royer his wife, Henry Mark and Amanda his wife Elias Heckman, Daniel Heckman, Margaret A. Heckman, K. B Heckman and M. M. Heckman, Defendants.

And now, Dec. 3, 1879, it appearing from the Sheriff's Return in the above case that the said Andrew G Heckman, Elias Heckman, M. A. Heckman, K B. Heckman and M M Heckman cannot be found within the said County of Centre, and now on motion of Alexander & Bower, and Adam Hoy, Solicitors for Plaintiffs, it is ordered and the Sheriff of Centre County is directed to give public notice in the above case by publication in one newspaper published in said County for four weeks in succession, requiring the said defendants no tserved to appear at the next term of Court to answer complainants' Bill. By the Court,

J. H. O.

Certified from the record Dec 4 1879.

J. C. HARPER, Prothy.

Sheriff's office, Bellefonte, Pa.,
Dec. 11, 1879.
JOHN SPANGLER,
18dec4t Sheriff.

New Grain House Completed!

At SPRING MILLS, PA

J. D. LONG

Now extends a cordial invitation to his friends and patrons, and the public generally, as he is now prepared to buy all kinds of
GRAIN,
SEEDS
AND HIDES,

At the Hightest Market Prices

Also constantly on hand a complete assortment of

Coal at Low Prices

Also a complete assortment of
KIPS, CALFSKINS,
SOLE-LEATHER,
also ready made

HARNESS.

BRILDES, COLLARS, WHIPS, HALTERS, &c., at bottom prices.
13nov 6m

For the coming

Fall and Winter

TRADE

WE ARE FULLY PREPARED.

Now is the Time!
Select Your Goods
FROM
FRESH,
NEW STOCK.

GENTS' FRENCH CALF BOOTS AND GAITERS

MADE TO ORDER

A LARGE STOCK OF

Sole Leather,
Calf-Skins, Kips,
ETC., ETC.,
At Bottom Prices.

E. GRAHAM & SON.
Dec 5 Bellefonte, Pa

GET GOOD BREAD,
By calling at the new and extensive bakery establishment of
JOSEPH CEDARS,
(Successor to J. H. Sands,)
Opposite the Iron Front on Allegheny street where he furnishes every day
Fresh Bread,
Cakes of all kinds,
Pies, etc., etc.,
Candies,
Spices,
Nuts,
Fruits.

Anything and everything belonging to the business. Having had years of experience in the business, he flatters himself that he can guarantee satisfaction to all who may favor him with their patronage.

20 aug tf JOSEPH CEDARS.

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF

Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 1oct, tf

Prepared Coke
—FOR—
FAMILY USE.
—o—

The Bellefonte & Snow Shoe R. R Co. having completed their Coke Breaker and Screens, are now prepared to furnish all sizes of Coke for Stoves, Ranges and Furnaces.

PRICE,
$3,00 per Ton of 2000 Pounds
DANIEL RHODES,
2oct 3m Gen. Supt.

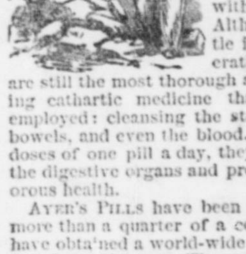
KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE

Is sure to cure Spavins, splints, Curb, &c. It removes all unnatural enlargements. DOES NOT BLISTER. Has no equal for any lameness on beast or man. It has cured hip joint lameness in a person who had suffered 15 years Also cured rheumatism, corns frost bites or any bruises, cut or lameness. It has no equal for any blemish on horses. Send for illustrated circular giving POSITIVE PROOF. Price $1. ALL DRUGGISTS have it or can get it for you. Dr. B. J. Kendall & Co, Proprietors, Enosburgh Falls, Vermont

JOHNSTON, HOLLOWAY & CO., agents, 602 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

For all the purposes of a Family Physic; and for curing Costiveness, Jaundice, Indigestion, Foul Stomach, Breath, Headache, Erysipelas, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Dropsy, Tumors, Worms, Neuralgia; as a Dinner Pill, for purifying the Blood,



Are the most effective and congenial purgative ever discovered. They are mild, but effectual in their operation, moving the bowels surely and without pain. Although gentle in their operation, they are still the most thorough and searching cathartic medicine that can be employed: cleansing the stomach and bowels, and even the blood. In small doses of one pill a day, they stimulate the digestive organs and promote vigorous health.

AYER'S PILLS have been known for more than a quarter of a century, and have obtained a world-wide reputation for their virtues. They correct diseased action in the several assimilative organs of the body, and are so composed that obstructions within their range can rarely withstand or evade them. Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of everybody, but also formidable and dangerous diseases that have baffled the best of human skill. While they produce powerful effects, they are, at the same time, the safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these Pills may be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE

CANCER
INSTITUTE.

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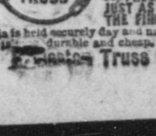

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SILK CULTURE.

Experience of the Sisters of a New Orleans Convent.

The New Orleans *Picayune* says: Thursday evening a reporter visited the St. Augustine convent, on Bayou road, near St. Claude street to ascertain some facts relating to the Sisters' experiments in the culture of silk worms. He was ushered into a plainly furnished sitting room, adorned with sacred objects, to await the presence of those sisters who were best acquainted with the subject under consideration. From them it was learned that they had first commenced the cultivation of the worm in 1824. At the time the convent was in very poor circumstances, and their physician, Dr. Dubour, suggested to their taking to the above employment as a method of meeting their expenses. The doctor was not merely a man of words, but also of deeds. Being intimate with a French gentleman who carried on this industry over in Covington, he obtained some eggs from him and gave them to the sisters. At the same time they planted some mulberry trees in the yard. When seeds are sown the trees that result are superior to transplanted shoots, but such a method consumes much time before they become grown to proper dimensions. As the sisters wished to reap the harvest as early as possible, they inserted shoots in the ground, which immediately took root, and in a very short time leaves could be gathered without injury to the young trees. About January the eggs began changing into worms. The sisters gathered the youngest and tenderest leaves and placed them over the eggs. As soon as they were hatched the worms began to eat with great voracity, clinging to a leaf until nothing but bare fibers remained. Then they would be supplied with fresh leaves The room where they were stored, was always kept at an even degree of temperature. They ate night and day for one month. Then they commenced their cocoons. In three days they were finished, and the worms were completely buried in the production of their own labor. In order to make the cocoons of any value the worm had to be destroyed. This was done by leaving them in a moderately warm oven for fifteen minutes. Some were left undisturbed in order to furnish the eggs for the next year's crop. These latter cocoons were left untouched for exactly a week. By this time the worms had worked their way out again, and had changed themselves into a variety of butterflies. The cocoons, after the worm has come out, is of but little value, but in France they are used in the manufacture of an inferior silk, with which parasols are covered. These butterflies were kept in a darkened room, the walls of which were lined with dark flannel, and on this flannel they laid their eggs. These were of a light bluish-brown color, and slightly concave at the ends. The sisters were eminently successful in their efforts. There are now about a dozen large mulberry trees in the convent grounds. Twice their crops of silk worms were failures, but both times through accident. Once some coffee was placed to parch upon the same stove that served to heat the room where the worms were kept, and the strong odor killed them. On the other occasion fire was kindled by day, and the room left cold and open at night, and the change of temperature caused the destruction of the sensitive creatures.

About four years ago the sisters carried off two gold medals at the industrial exhibition. Again, one of the sisters visiting France, displayed some cocoons there. They were found to compare very favorably with those in France.

The life and soul of this coterie of silk workers was the venerable superior, Sister Theresa. She is now too aged to superintend the labors, and nearly all the material and the worms were sent to the Thibodaux convent, where a sister proficient in the culture of the worms resides.

Sister Theresa still keeps a quantity of eggs, and raises the worms as a pastime. The sisters made only silk thread from their cocoons. Some roses made with this and dyed were really beautiful. The silk cords which bear the crosses were also woven with thread made by them and dyed. The cloth could not be made on account of the lack of the necessary machinery.

The superior is enthusiastic over the thought that there is a possibility of silk culture becoming one of the established handiworks here, and promises to give all those who wish it the benefit of her knowledge and experience in that line.

Starvation in the Arctic Seas.

A letter from E. F. Nye, bark Mount Wollaston, off Cape Lisburne, Arctic ocean, written to the New Bedford *Standard*, says:

This season, up to the present time, has been a successful one. Fifty-one whales have been taken by the fleet, against thirty-two at the same time last year, and the whales have run large, averaging about 100 barrels of oil, and say 80,000 pounds of whalebone in all; also about 11,000 walruses, against 12,000 last year, the walruses making less oil than usual, as fewer females were killed, and a larger proportion of male walruses than in years past. Not a whale has been taken in the strait or the Arctic ocean, and only one whale has been seen, and that by the Helen Mar. Four ships and several brigs and schooners got to the eastward and missed the chance. A great many whales were seen, and more than usual were struck and lost. The Mar struck fifteen and lost seven; the Pro gress five and saved two. Not a whale has been taken by the natives of the whole coast, and the whaling party, with their rocket guns, which wintered in Plover bay, got nothing. The natives on Diomede islands report seeing large numbers of whales going north in May and early in June last, east of the islands, and they struck over to Cape Thompson and the Point Hope, where the natives took five (one 100-barrel whale, one of about forty barrels and three small ones, without whalebone). There is more ice, and further south, this year than usual. Ships have been in 69.40 deg.; yesterday four or five ships were thirty-five miles east of Cape Lisburne, stopped by the ice. Captain Tom Williams started four days ago with his little steamer, the Bouquet, to reach Wainwright inlet, Point Belcher or Point Barrow, if possible; he will trace the shore around; his steamer draws only three and a half feet of water, and can steam 100 miles a day. The trading vessels have about 6,000 pounds of whalebone and a small quantity of ivory, compared with former years; about half the fleet are in this vicinity, the other half are all over to Cape Seege and the western shore, walrusing, destroying them by the thousand; about 11,000 have been taken and 30,000 or 40,000 destroyed this year. Another year or perhaps two years will finish them; there will hardly be one left, and I advise all natural history societies and museums to get a specimen while they can. Fully one-third of the population south of St. Lawrence island died; in one village of 200 inhabitants all died excepting one man. Mothers took their children to the burying grounds, stripped the clothing from their emaciated bodies and then strangled them or let the intense cold end their misery. It is heartrending to hear them tell how they suffered. Captain Cogan has taken very few walruses; he says that for every hundred walruses taken a family is starved, and I concur in his opinion.

A Cure for Croup.

Croup, it is said, can be cured in one minute, and the remedy is simply alumn and sugar. The way to accomplish the deed is to take a knife or grater and shave off in small particles about a teaspoonful of alumn; then mix it with twice its quantity of sugar, to make it palatable, and administer it as quickly as possible. Almost instantaneous relief will follow. If the child be very young, the nurse must hold it steadily (especially if it be in a fit) with both hands, while another person adds the water. A hot cloth and blanket should be got ready to receive the child directly it is taken out of the bath, so as to prevent any sudden chill. Five to fifteen minutes, or longer, according to circumstances, is the time the bath may be used. A proper thermometer for the bath is valuable, for the exact temperature of the water can be thereby noted. At the first immersion of the child the water should be about eighty degrees, which can then be brought up to ninety-six degrees or 100 degrees.

The season's entertainments have been notably free from annoyance by coughing. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup does this. Price 25 cents a bottle.

TIMELY TOPICS.

The number of packages of tomatoes put up in the United States last year reached the great total of 19,968,000—Maryland leading off with 6,840,000; New Jersey, 5,592,000; Delaware, 7,884,000; New York, 1,680,000; Massachusetts, 960,000; Pennsylvania, 182,000; Pacific coast, 1,200,000; Western and other States, 1,320,000. Yet many of the present generation can recall the time when the tomato was regarded as a curiosity.

Here are Dr. Thomas Guthrie's excellent reasons for being a total abstainer: I have tried both ways; I speak from experience. I am in good spirit because I take no spirit; I am hale because I use no ale; I take no antidote in the form of drugs because I take no poison in the form of drinks. Thus, though in the first instance I sought only the public good, I have found my own also since I became a total abstainer. I have these four reasons for continuing to be one—first, my health is stronger; second, my head is clearer; third, my heart is lighter; fourth, my purse is heavier.

Scarlet fever is a scourge as much to be dreaded in Northern cities as the yellow fever is in the South. A leading cause of the disease being spread is from ladies visiting houses where there are cases, or attending funerals of those who have died from the malady, thus impregnating their clothing and carrying the germs to their own and other families. This disease should be treated in a manner similar to small-pox as regards quarantine regulations. It is not less terrible in its fatality, and not unfrequently leaves the convalescent with deafness, blindness, or some other serious affection.

Official whippings are continued regularly at Newcastle, Del., and are regarded as a matter of course by the residents. On the last whipping day five convicted thieves were punished. The first was a German, who was not severely lashed, and he walked away smiling. The second was a tramp, who bore the ordeal without flinching. Two negroes, who came next, writhed and muttered under the pain of severe blows. The fifth was a boy of fifteen. He was so frightened that it was necessary to force him to the post, and at the first stroke he desperately freed himself by pulling his hands out of the staples. A handkerchief was used to fasten him, but he got loose again before the prescribed twenty blows were completed, and pathetically begged the sheriff not to strike so hard.

The movement in temperance known as home protection, which, in reality, is woman's ballot on the dram-shops, is gaining in favor in all parts of the country. Five of the annual conventions of the women's christian temperance unions, held in the separate New England States, have passed home protection resolutions indorsing that line of work. At the late annual meeting of the National Women's Christian Temperance Union in Indianapolis, a resolution was passed to the effect that "the organizations there represented should in each State be free to choose their own methods of work," thus removing all restrictions of that body from such State women's unions as shall decide to ask for the temperance ballot. Eleven State organizations already indorse this movement; only three really oppose it, and their ranks, it is said, are by no means solid

The Child on the Door-Step.

"Did she leave any children?"

"Yes, this bit of a child."

"And who'll take her?"

"I don't know. We are all very poor around here, sir, but we must find her a place somewhere. God help the little girl, for she's all alone now!"

The sexton had called at an old tenement house on Lafayette street east to take a body to a pauper's field—the body of one whose life had been worn out in the tread-mill of hunger and despair. Nobody knew that the mother was dead—hardly suspected that she was ill, until one morning this child appeared at a neighbor's door and quietly said:

"Would you be afraid to come over to my house, for ma is dead and I'm keeping awful still, and I'm afraid to talk to her when she won't answer."

The mother had been dead four hours. Long enough before day came the flame of life had burned low and died out, and that child, hardly seven years old, had been with the corpse through the long hours, clasping the cold hand, kissing the white face, and calling for life to return. When they asked if she had any friends she shook her head. When they told her she was alone in the great world she looked out of the old window on the bleak November day and answered:

"I can make three kinds of dresses for doll-babies, build fires and carry in wood, and I'll work ever so hard if somebody will let me live with them!"

There was no funeral. There was no need of a sermon there. The lines of sorrow around the dead woman's mouth counted far more in heaven than any eulogy man could deliver. There was no crape. In place of it three or four honest-hearted woman let their tears fall upon the white face and whispered:

"Poor mother—poor child!"

The child's big blue eyes were full of tears, but there was hardly a tremor in her voice as she nestled her warm cheek against the lips stilled forever and said:

"Good-bye, ma—you'll come down from heaven every night at dark, won't you, and you'll take me up there just as soon as you can, won't you?"

The landlord locked up the house, and the child went home with one of the women. When night came she stole out of the house and away from those who sought to comfort her, and going back to the old house she sat down on the door-step, having no company but the darkness. An officer passed that way, and leaning over the gate he peered through the darkness at something on the step and called out:

"Is anybody there?"

"Nobody but a little girl!" came the answer.

"Who is it?"

"It's a little girl whose ma was buried to-day!"

He opened the gate and went closer, and as he made out her bare head and innocent face he said:

"Why, child, aren't you afraid?"

"I was afraid a little while ago," she said, "but just as soon as I asked ma not to let anybody hurt me I got right over it. Would anybody dare hurt little girl whose ma is dead? They could be tooked up, couldn't they?"

He offered to go with her to the house where she was to have a home for a few days, and taking his big hand with the utmost confidence she walked beside him and said:

"I ain't going to cry much till I get to bed, where folks can't see me!"

"I hope every one will be good to you," he remarked as he put his hand over her curly head.

"If they don't be, they'll never go to heaven, will they?" she queried.

"No."

There was a long pause, and then she said:

"But I guess they will be. I can make a doll out of a clothes-pin and a piece of calico, and I guess somebody will be glad to let me live with 'em. If you see me over on the step some other night you needn't be a bit afraid, for I ain't big enough to hurt anybody, even if I didn't want to cry all the time!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

The Biter Bit.

Sometime in 1864 there were a number of army officers stopping at a hotel in Washington. Among them was Captain Emerson. There was also a Captain Jones, who was a first-rate fellow, a good officer and very pompous. Emerson and Jones used to have a good deal of joking together at the table and elsewhere.

One day at the dinner-table, when the dining-hall was well-filled, Captain Jones finished his dinner first, got up and walked almost to the dining-hall door, when Emerson spoke to him in a loud voice, and said: "Halloa, captain, see here, I want to speak to you a minute." The captain turned and walked back to the table and bent over him, when Emerson whispered, "I wanted to ask you how far you would have gone if I had not spoken to you?"

The captain never changed a muscle, but straightened up and put his finger into his vest pocket and said, in a voice loud enough for all to hear to him, "Captain Emerson, I don't know of a man in the world I would rather lend five dollars to than you, but the fact is I haven't a cent with me to-day," and he turned on his heel and walked away. Emerson was the color of half a dozen rainbows but he had to stand it. He never heard the last of it.—*Detroit News*

A Curious Employment.

The person who, alone in New York makes a specialty of attending to the finger nails, lives in handsome quarters on Twenty-third street, near Booth's theatre. There a *Sun* reporter found her, in a large and richly furnished parlor, but a small portion of which, behind a green silken screen and near a window, was set apart for the practice of her profession. Behind that screen on a small table were displayed many gleaming scissors of odd shapes, bright ivory-handled knives and files, boxes of cosmetics and polishing powders, bottles of perfume, and an infinity of other tools and materials for the treatment, upon correct principles of art, of the finger nails. The manicure herself, seated on a low stool in the window, was a large, fine-looking woman, very tastefully dressed, apt of tongue and deft of hand while plying her novel craft. Before her stood a luxurious arm-chair for the person to be operated upon.

"Yes," said she, looking up pleasantly, "I was the first, and I believe am still the only, manicure in this country. It is wonderful to me that there are not more here to practcie the art. In France manicures are as common as barbers in New York, and there should be enough demand for their services to bring them into equal request here. As a mark of refinement, of good breeding, careful keeping and beautifying of the finger nails is as essential as the care of the teeth. Perhaps it is even more so, for taking care of the teeth is in large part a matter of selfish interest to the owner of the teeth, but in caring for the finger nails we do so out of consideration for decency, love of the beautiful, and regard for the feelings of those with whom we are brought in contact. Nails, you kow, will not ache, even though they may be in permanent mourning, bitten as ragged as the edge of a saw, and fringed with frayed cuticle and hang nails. Perhaps that is why so many people neglect them. But I cannot complain. When I started in business, two years ago, I waited some days before my first customer came—a lady, who paid me a dollar for putting her nails in order—and now I have as much as I can attend to, as many as twelve, fourteen, and even sixteen a day, and as each one takes an average of three-quarters of an hour, my hands are kept pretty busy all day long. A great number of my customers are regular. That is, instead of coming in for an occasional fixing up of their nails, as a man goes into a strange barber shop for a shave, they take regular courses of treatment, for three months at a time, coming to me once a week.

"Those who thus artistically beautify their digits are of the very best class of society. They are ladies of the highest families, gentlemen of the most aristocratic clubs, bankers, brokers, and merchants. I know of but one politician among them.

"My principal customers are ladies of wealth and refinement. All the members of four of the wealthiest families of New York, from the children up to the grandparents, come to me once a week. One of those families has been very unfortunate in its nails. I have had to cure them of almost every blemish, defect and bad habit possible, but at last, I am happy to say, have got them in beautiful condition."

"What do you mean by blemishes, defects and bad habits?"

"Blemishes include discolorations, white spots and opacity; brittle and bad-growing nails are defective, and among the many bad habits are punching at the matrix at the base of the nail until it is rough and raised in an unsightly and often painful manner, as that practice is a prolific cause of hang nails; biting the nails, which causes them to have rough edges and ugly shape; tearing and clipping the thickened cuticle at the sides of the nails, with sharp instruments which should never be used for that purpose. All these things I cure; and no matter how unsightly the nails may be, I can guarantee giving them, in a reasonable time, beauty of form and color. After they are once put in good condition it is not difficult to keep them so. The services of the manicure are not necessary oftener than once a week, although some ladies come to me regularly twice every week. As a rule, those who are most careful of their nails and visit me oftenest are the very ones who are most likely to unblushingly rob me of the credit of my work by claiming it for themselves. 'What beautiful nails you have! You must have been to the manicure,' says one lady to another, who has just left my house. 'Oh, dear, no! I have no occasion to go to the manicure. My nails grow naturally that way,' replies the dear, artless creature. But I have my consolation in my service of the beautiful—and my dollar and a half. It is not true, you know, that nails grow beautiful and perfect naturally. At least, I have never seen any that did. Nature is not to be trusted implicitly for the fashioning of the human form divine as you may have suspected if you have ever contemplated a lot of sea bathers."

St. Julien and His Breeding.

In view of the wonderful performance of this now famous horse, it may be well to say something of his breeding, and the value of the two great strains of blood (strong in the trotting lines) which he possesses—the Hambletonian and Clay. The aim of the intelligent breeder of the trotting horse is to combine the best strains strong in the special gait to which he aims, and this is called "breeding for a purpose." As to what constitutes the best combinations of blood, opinions vary. Some incline to this family, and others to that, guided by fancy or actual performances. A score of years ago the breeding of the trotting horse was almost entirely theoretical, no special rules being followed. As time passed experience proved that there was but one course, and this class of industry was no longer a problem, but subject to a fixed rule. Certain strains stood the test, and to these strains breeders confined themselves, making, of course, judicious selections. St. Julien is the representative of the best combination of trotting blood now upon the American turf. His sire, Volunteer, the best son of Rysdyk's Hambletonian, is the sire of nineteen performers in the 2:30 list, which is the greatest showing of any living trotting sire. The combination of Hambletonian and Clay blood has met with the happiest results, as is shown in the case of Dick Swiveller (2:18), Midnight (2:18¼), Bodine (2:19¼), and Prospero (2:20), besides numerous others with records of 2:30 and better.

The union of these two tried strains has never failed to produce a first-class trotting horse, as they contain the elements of courage, endurance, fine form and steady action. The horse possessing this breeding has the ability to train through campaign after campaign, and improve with each season. The Clay blood in itself is particularly valuable, as is attested by the performances of George M. Patchen, by Cassius M. Clay; American Girl, by Amos C. M. Clay, with 150 heats in 2:30 and better (record, 2:16½); Lucy, by George M. Patchen (record 2:18¼), and Hopeful, by Godfrey's Patchen, with 123 heats in 2:30 and better (up to date), and a record of 2:14¾.

The dam of St. Julien was by Sayre's Harry Clay, son of Neaves's Cassius M. Clay, out of a mare of unknown pedigree, but with good, stout trotting action. Her sire, Henry Clay, got a record of 2:29, but was never used as a track horse, being intended for the stud. He is now in his thirteenth year, and is serviceable. Being of such superb breeding, St. Julien, of course, comes honestly by his great trotting qualities. His record of 2:13¾ stamps him as the best trotting horse on the American turf to-day.—*Brentano's Monthly.*

Save the Rags.

"A penny saved is a penny got," is a maxim as true as it is old. And there is many a neglected opportunity in almost every household by which pennies that are otherwise allowed to go to waste might be saved to the family. Take the one item of rags. How few housewives think of saving the little scraps of calico, of linen, and the old, worn-out clothes, and selling them to the paper-manufacturers? Thousands upon thousands of dollars are thus wasted every year that ought to go into the family coffers. If housewives and their children and helpmates would carefully save all the rags through the year, and lay aside the receipts from the sales, they would be astonished, when the holidays came around, at the size of the fund accumulated from this source. The recent rapid advance in the price of rags renders it doubly important that the matter should be attended to. If the "gude wife" don't feel like bothering her head and hands with the matter, then let her encourage the children in the work. It will pay to save the rags. Don't neglect it.

SUMMARY OF NEWS

Eastern and Middle States.

The municipal election in Boston resulted in the re-election of Mayor Prince, Democratic candidate, by a vote of 18,594 to 16,603 for the Republican candidate. Salem and Lowell elected the Republican candidates for mayor and Newburyport the Democratic. One of the interesting features of the election in Boston was the appearance of women at the polls, the new law allowing them to vote for school committees. About 1,000 women registered in Boston, and nearly that number voted.

Reports from Gloucester, Mass., show an unprecedented loss of life in the fisheries from that port during the past year. There were thirty vessels, valued at $118,789, and 249 lives lost. Two other vessels are still missing.

At a meeting in New York about 100 delegates, representing more than twenty States, formed a national society in the interests of farmers, to be called "The American Agricultural Association." The aims of the association are similar to those of the Royal Agricultural Society in Great Britain, which are: 1. The dissemination of knowleege relative to the best methods of agriculture. 2. Testing of competing agricultural implements. 3. Investigations into diseases of animals. 4. The education of veterinary surgeons, tenants and land owners. 5. Exposure of frauds in the sale of manures, feeding stuffs and seeds. 6. Embodiment of useful information contained in agricultural publications. 7. To encourage men of talent in their attention to agriculture. 8. The destruction of insects and weeds.

The house of Miles Tuttle, near Rochester, N. Y., was destroyed by fire a few mornings ago, and Mr. Tuttle and one child that he was trying to rescue were burned to death.

The National Agricultural Association, organized in New York, elected the following board of officers: President—John Merriman, of Maryland. Vice-Presidents at Large—N. S. Townsend, Ohio; Moses Humphrey, New Hampshire; J. C. Stevens, Ohio; J. B. Bardwell, Maine; G. Gregory Smith, Vermont; David Taggart, Pennsylvania; E. H. Hyde, Connecticut; John Scott, Iowa; George H. Cook, New Jersey; Ashbel Smith, Texas; C. V. Riley, District of Columbia. Vice-Presidents—L. L. Polk, North Carolina; Dr. Henry M. Ridgley, Delaware; C. W. Thompson, Minnesota; J. D. Gillett, Illinois; Daniel Needham, Massachusetts; Edward D. Pearce, Rhode Island; J. W. Avery, Georgia; Ezra Whitman, Maryland; John D. Adams, Arkansas; D. Wyatt Aiken, South Carolina; Governor George F. Drew, Florida; F. T. Francis, Alabama; Governor Alcorn, Mississippi; Colonel J. B. Killebrew, Tennessee; Cassius M. Clay, Kentucky; J. Floyd King, Louisiana; Roger W. Woodbury, Colorado; John Bidwell, California; S. G. Reed, Oregon; John F. Jones, Nevada; Henry G. Davis, West Virginia; General Gilbert S. Meem, Virginia; Claude Matthews, Indiana; Chester Hazen, Wisconsin; H. G. Wells, Michigan; J. H. Scofield, Kansas; D. H. Wheeler, Nebraska; Professor G. C. Swallow and Lawson Valentine, New York. Directors for one year—N. F. Sprague, Vermont; P. M. Pulford, Maryland; Thomas M. Holt, North Carolina; T. E. Gould, Illinois, and J. N. Coleman, Missouri. Directors for two years—Major Alvord, Massachusetts; A. L. Kennedy, Pennsylvania; J. T. Henderson, Georgia; Mr. McGrath, Kentucky; Mr. Trumpy, Michigan; J. B. Grinnell, Iowa; Powell Clayton, Arkansas. Directors for three years—Governor Fred Smyth, New Hampshire; General N. W. Curtis, New York; Robert Beverly, Virginia; M. J. Lawson, Ohio; William S. King, Minnesota; Henry Hubbard, Colorado; General A. T. A. Torbert, Delaware. Mr. J. H. Reall was chosen general secretary, and a constitution was adopted.

Hanlan, the Toronto oarsman, at an interview in New York, offered to row Courtney the race for the $6,000 prize that was to have taken place at Washington on the 9th, any time within the next five weeks, and signed an agreement to that effect.

The official count of the vote in New York, as found by the board of State canvassers gives the following result for governor: Cornell, 418,567; Robinson, 375,790; Kelly, 77,566; Lewis (Greenback), 20,286; Mears (Prohibition), 4,437; scattering, 4,889. For lieutenant-governor Hoskins has a plurality of 293 over Potter. The only Democrat elected on the State ticket is Seymour, State engineer and surveyor, whose plurality over Soule is 12,441.

Standing Bear, a chief of the Ponca Indians, and Bright Eyes, a well-educated Indian girl, appeared before a large audience in New York the other night and made a plea for their people, depicting the sufferings of the 717 Ponca Indians in being forcibly driven last winter from their reservation in Dakota to the Indian Territory.

Three miners—Frederick Hoy, John Eckler and William Johnson—were crushed to death by falling coal in a mine near Tremont, Pa.

Courtney, the American oarsman, says he will not row Hanlan this winter, as he is in no condition, but proposes to row the Canadian champion a race next June.

O. P. Stinson, engineer, Edward Markham, fireman, and D. F. Lyman, a bridge tender, were killed by the wrecking of a train at Larrabee's Point, Vt.

W. W. Winton, president of the Scranton (Pa.) Second National bank, his son, A. H. Winton, his son-in-law, Thomas Livey, and his brother-in-law, Isaac Dean, were arrested in Scranton at the instance of George S. Goodale, the receiver, charged with maliciously conspiring to defraud the bank of $135,000. They gave bail in the sum of $80,000.

Western and Southern States.

A dispatch from Los Pinos agency, in Colorado, says that the Ute Indians in consultation with the United States commission at that place consented to deliver up those of their number who participated in the late massacre of Agent Meeker, provided the prisoners would be tried in Washington and not in Colorado. Chief Ouray said the Colorado whites were all enemies to the Utes, and a fair trial could not be obtained in that State. The scene at this meeting of the commission and the Utes was at one moment extremely thrilling, both sides drawing their weapons and preparing for a bloody encounter, which was, however, happily averted.

Raymond Knowles, superintendent of the Thistle mills, at Ilchester, Md., met with a terrible death while ascending to the sixth story of the mills with his foot in the rope hook which was used to elevate cotton. The rope ascended with great velocity, and Knowles' head struck the roof of the building. His skull was fractured, and the body tumbled 200 feet to the ground floor. It was found that the hip bone had been driven into the femoral artery and he bled to death in a few minutes.

A number of buildings were demolished and several persons fatally injured by a terrific wind storm which passed over the town of Renick, Mo.

The American Poultry Association holds its annual exhibition of poultry, pigeons and pet stock at Indianapolis, Ind., beginning January 8th and continuing to the 15th.

A dispatch from Petersburg, Va., says that large numbers of colored emigrants have passed through that place from Goldsboro, N. C., the last few days, en route for Indiana.

General Grant was received with much cordiality by the citizens of Louisville, Ky., and Cincinnati.

Several relatives of Mrs. Dorsey have begun a suit at New Orleans against Jefferson Davis, to whom she bequeathed the whole of her estate. The object of the suit is to have Mrs. Dorsey's will set aside on the ground that when she made it she was of unsound mind and was unduly influenced by the defendant.

Two workmen were instantly killed and seven others injured—two mortally—by the caving in of the side of a deep railroad cut near Plattsmouth, Neb.

J. C. Birmingham, of Louderdale county, Tenn., refuses to recognize the abolition of slavery, and since the war he has claimed to own two colored girls because he had owned their mother. The conduct of Birmingham excited the indignation of his neighbors, and at their instigation the United States grand jury recently found an indictment against him. Judge Hammond, of the United States circuit court, has quashed the indictment, holding that the offense is one not provided for by any act of Congress and not punishable by indictment in the federal courts. The defendant was discharged.

Mrs. Gillis was burned to death and her husband and two children were badly injured at a fire which destroyed their residence in Little Rock, Ark.

A dispatch from St. Paul, Minn., says that it has been extremely cold in the Red river country, the thermometer falling to forty degrees below zero. Two men and two children were frozen to death.

A Catholic priest named Doyle and a young man named Monaghan, a clerk, were drowned while crossing the river near Athens, Ga., on their return from a sick call.

From Washingon.

The nomination of Secretary of War McCrary to be United States circuit judge for the eighth circuit has been favorably acted upon by the Senate judiciary committee.

Hon. A. Morrison Lay, member of Congress from the seventh district of Missouri, died suddenly at the National hotel in Washington, the other day, aged forty-three years. He had been in feeble health for some time. The immediate cause of his death was paralysis, this being his second attack. Congressman Lay is the fourth member elect of the Forty-sixth Congress who has died. The others were Smith, of New York, who died on the night of election; Schleicher, of Texas, who died just before the close of the Forty-fifth Congress, and Clarke, of Iowa, who died during the extra session.

The President has appointed ex-United States Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, to succeed Judge McCrary as secretary of war, and the Senate in executive session has unanimously confirmed the nomination. Alexander Ramsey, the new secretary of war, is a native of Pennsylvania, and is sixty-four years old. He held the office of register of his county when only thirteen years old. In 1840 he was secretary of the electoral college of Pennsylvania, and the next year clerk of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives. In 1843 he was elected a representative in Congress and was re-elected to a second term. He was appointed by President Taylor, in 1849, to be territorial governor of Minnesota, holding that office until 1853, and assisting in negotiating several treaties with Indian tribes for the extinction of the Indian titles. In 1865 he was elected mayor of St. Paul, and three years later was made governor of Minnesota, continuing in the latter office until 1862. He was elected United States senator in 1863, and served two terms, retiring in 1875.

Mr. Ramsey, the successor to Judge McCrary, has formally taken possession of the secretary of war's office.

Hon. James M. Edmunds, city postmaster of Washington, is dead.

Foreign News.

A shocking case of neglect has come to light in Hull, Ontario. A youth of seventeen years of age was taken down with smallpox and his family deserted him. The neighbors, hearing of it, went to the house where he was stopping, with a bowl of soup. On entering the room they found the youth covered with blood and almost at the point of death. The soup being placed to his lips, he ravenously swallowed it. An examination showed that he had eaten flesh from one of his arms in his agony of hunger. He died a few minutes after the arrival of the neighbors.

Dr. E. Welti has been elected president of the Swiss confederation for 1880.

Great excitement prevails in St. Petersburg on account of the recent attempt to assassinate the czar, and the police forces have been largely increased. The revolutionary committee have issued a proclamation, which is being distributed daily, and in which they avow that the late attempt on the czar's life was made by their order, and, though the attempt failed, they are not disheartened, but are ready to try again.

At Tangier, Nova Scotia, a dynamite cartridge exploded among men who were working a gold mine. The shaft house was blown to pieces, and James Ferguson was killed instantly. His father and Joseph Ferguson were terribly mangled, so that their recovery was considered impossible. A man named Joseph Mason, who was either in the shaft house or near it, was also badly injured, and was thrown across the road by the explosion.

Nearly all the rivers in Transylvania and Hungary have overflowed, causing a great loss of life and property. Fully 10,000 persons were rendered homeless, and many entire families were frozen to death. In some cases people were for days on trees and roofs of houses, awaiting rescue.

A Cabul dispatch reports a battle between British troops and a large force of Afghans, in which the former were worsted.

Lord Lytton, viceroy of India, was fired upon in Calcutta by a lunatic, but escaped injury.

Parnell, the leader of the Irish Home Rulers, is coming to the United States.

The Rev. W. H. Pledge, a minister of prominence, recently appointed by the Methodist Episcopal conference to take charge of a church in Atlanta, Ga., committed suicide in that city a few days since by cutting his throat. No cause for the act was assigned.

The explosion of a magazine of nitro-glycerine and mica powder on Fox Island, opposite Amhertsburgh, Ontario, was heard forty miles away, shaking the ground like an earthquake, and making a hole sixty feet in diameter and fifteen feet deep.

May Williston, a daughter of Judge Williston, and Janie Watt, while skating on the river at Newcastle, N. B. broke through the ice and were drowned.

While a number of people were skating on the bay at Penetanguishene, Ont., a young man named Joseph Geniron and a young lady, Amelia Cloutier, fell through a hole in the ice and were drowned.

Lord Fermoy, an Irish landlord, was felled to the ground and knocked senseless by a cudgel in the hands of an ejected tenant, who was immediately arrested

An appeal has been made by American missionaries in certain districts of Persia in behalf of the inhabitants, who are starving.

The noted executioner Calcraft, who for forty-six years held the office of hangman in England, is dead.

CONGRESSIONAL SUMMARY.

Senate.

Mr. Ingalls presented a memorial of certain ex-soldiers, who represent that they were paid in a depreciated currency, and ask Congress to pay the difference between the value of greenbacks and gold at the time of their payment, with six per cent. interest, compounded annually. Referred to the committee on military affairs.... Mr. Bayard, from the committee on finance, reported back the Senate bill for the interchange of subsidiary silver coins of the United States, and asked for its indefinite postponement. So ordered. Also the Senate bill to authorize the secretary of the treasury to issue $10,000,000 of four per cent. bonds for payment of arrears of pensions, and asked for its indefinite postponement. So ordered.... On motion of Mr. Davis the Senate took up the resolution, heretofore submitted by him, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a tabulated statement, by States, of the amounts paid since 1866 by the government on account of claims growing out of the late war. At the suggestion of Mr. Edmunds the resolution was amended so as read "private claims," and after further discussion it went over, the Senate going into executive session—during which Secretary McCrary's nomination as United States judge for the eighth circuit was confirmed—and then adjourning.

Mr. Conkling presented a petition of a large number of citizens of New York, formed of soldiers, praying for the passage of the equalization of bounties bill. Mr. Conkling also presented a bill to prevent the dumping of garbage in New York harbor or any of the adjoining waters within five miles of Coney Island.... Mr. Merrill offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for information touching the effect upon the revenue of the United States of the act of May 1, 1872, repealing the duty on tea and coffee, and also its effect upon the cost of said articles to consumers thereof. Adopted.... Mr. Cockrell offered a resolution that the committee on claims be instructed to consider the expediency of establishing a permanent tribunal which shall have jurisdiction of the matters ordinarily referred to said committee, and to report by bill or otherwise. Adopted.... The Senate resumed consideration of the resolution offered by Mr. Davis, of West Virginia, calling on the secretary of the treasury for a statement of the amounts paid out of the treasury since 1864 on private claims growing out of the late war. Mr. Davis accepted an amendment by Mr. Edmunds that the statement be made to extend back to March 4, 1861. Mr. Morrill moved to add to the resolution the following: "And also a like statement of all such claims which have been presented to, and rejected by the treasury department, and also which may now be pending therein." Rejected by a strict party vote, the first of the session.... The House resolution to adjourn from December 19 to January 6 was passed by a vote of 36 to 21.... Mr. Morrill offered a resolution calling on the secretary of the treasury for a tabulated statement showing, by States, the total amount of claims growing out of the late war presented to and rejected by the treasury department from March 4, 1861, to March 4, 1879, and also all like claims now pending. Laid over under the rules. Adjourned.

A memorial of William B. Whiting, commodore of the United States navy, proposing the establishment of a confederacy of all the governments upon this continent, was presented by Mr. Withers by request. Referred to the committee on the judiciary.... A bill making an appropriation of $200,000 for the erection of military posts on or near the Rio Grande frontier was passed.... Mr. Allison, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported with amendments Senate joint resolution No. 51, authorizing the secretary of the interior, through a commission of five persons, to be appointed by the President, to negotiate for the removal of the Ute Indians from Colorado. Mr. Allison said that owing to the importance of the matter, and the fact that some of the Ute Indians will be in Washington during the holiday recess of Congress, he hoped the resolution would be acted upon at once. Mr. Cockrell objected to the present consideration of the resolution, but afterward withdrew his objection and submitted an amendment providing that the Indians shall be removed "to some suitable place not in the Indian Territory." The amendment was agreed to, and the resolution as thus amended was then passed Adjourned after an executive session.

Mr. Voorhees presented a petition of 7,000 soldiers of the late war, reciting that they were paid in a depreciated currency, worth, during the greater part of their services, from forty to seventy cents in coin; that the government has declared that the payment of bondholders in the same money that the soldiers were paid in would be dishonesty and repudiation; that they believe the bondholders have no better claim to be paid in coin than those who have offered their lives for their country; that they believe the government to be honestly indebted to the soldiers for the difference between the value of greenbacks and gold, at the time of their payment, with six per cent. interest compounded semi-annually; and that, therefore, they pray the passage of a law granting such difference to soldiers, sailors and marines, or their lawful heirs, with interest, in full legal-tender greenbacks, holding that such a measure will bring relief to 1,000,000 defenders of the government, and indirectly to 40,000,000 American citizens, by reason of the impetus given thereby to industrial pursuits. Laid on the table.... Mr. Butler introduced an amendment to the Senate joint resolution introduced by Mr. Bayard (withdrawing the legal quality of the greenbacks). The resolution as proposed to be amended will read: "That from and after January 1, 1885, the treasury notes of the United States shall be receivable for all dues to the United States except duties on imports, and shall not be otherwise a legal tender, and any of said notes that shall thereafter be reissued shall bear this superscription".... The Vice-President presented a communication from the postmaster general recommending deficiency appropriations of $206,212 for exigencies of the service caused by extension of star routes and for other minor deficiencies. .... Mr. Voorhees introduced a resolution providing for a committee of five senators to investigate the causes leading to the negro emigration from North Carolina to Indiana. Laid over on the objection of Mr. Edmunds. Adjourned.

House.

Mr. Weaver presented a petition, signed, as he stated, by 20,000 persons, asking for the passage of an act granting to soldiers and sailors the differences between the value of the money with which they were paid and gold, with six per cent. additional.... Mr. Burrow introduced a joint resolution, which was referred, proposing the following amendment to the constitution, "Polygamy shall not exist within the limits of the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.".... The bill prohibiting political contributions by federal officers or government contractors introduced during the extra session, came up on the call for regular order of business, and after a short discussion it was agreed that the bill should be made a special order for January 7. Adjourned.

The fortifications appropriation bill, appropriating $375,000, was reported by Mr. Baker, from the committee on appropriations. Ordered to be printed and recommitted.... Mr. Shelley offered a preamble and resolution reciting that large numbers of citizens of certain States have been induced, through false representations and the machinations of certain persons, to leave their homes for the purpose of immigrating to other States, and that they have failed for want of funds to reach their destination, and are without food or proper clothing, and providing for the appointment of a select committee of five to investigate the causes of such immigration, to sit during the recess, and to report such measures as the exigency may require. Referred .... Mr. Acklen introduced a bill for the appointment by the President of a commission of engineers to examine the surveys of the contemplated canal across the Isthmus of Panama. Referred.... A bill was passed to amend the act of March, 1879, in relation to homestead settlement on even sections of lands granted the railroads. It authorizes those who have eighty acres to take up an additional eighty acres.... The bill relative to the unloading of foreign vessels at ports of delivery in the United States was discussed. Mr. Wood opposed the bill, saying it struck a blow at the advantages of the coasting trade now held by American shippers Mr. Reagan favored the bill, saying the present law was an odious discrimination against the great body of the people, which was crippling our commerce and driving it from the ocean. Mr. Cox spoke for and Mr. Kelley against the bill, which was then recommitted.... The pension bill was reported. It appropriates $32,400,000, an increase of about $3,000,000 over last year's appropriation. Recommitted. Adjourned.

Mr. Gibson introduced a bill which provides for the appointment of a commission, the five members to be selected from the army, navy, coast survey and from civil life, who shall determine the best plan and route for the establishment of a means of communication for trade and commerce across the Isthmus of Darien.... The fortification bill having been reported, the House went into committee of the whole upon it. The items are: For preservation and repair of fortifications, $100,000; for preparation of torpedoes for harbor defense, $50,000; for armament of coast fortifications, $225,000; for the ordnance service, $225,000. The bill was reported to the House, and was passed.... The pension appropriation bill was reported from committee, the amount being $32,404,000, as against $29,266,000 last year. It was agreed to in committee of the whole without amendment, and on being reported to the House was passed.... Mr. Gillette introduced a joint resolution in opposition to the retirement of the greenbacks, in favor of substituting them for national bank notes, and for the free coinage of silver. Adjourned.

Bills and resolutions were introduced as follows: By Mr. Mitchell—Proposing a joint rule providing that no bill except appropriation bills shall be passed containing more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in its title, and that no appropriation bill shall embrace any proposed legislation not directly relating to the subject-matter of the appropriations contained therein. By Mr. Coffroth—Granting pensions to all surviving enlisted men, including volunteers, and all drafted men in the service of the United States in the late war, and their surviving widows and dependent fathers and mothers. By Mr. Samford—Regulating the manner of counting the votes for President and Vice-President. By Mr. Monroe—Providing for a commission on the subject of the alcoholic liquor traffic. By Mr. Warner—Requiring silver certificates to be paid out in lieu of coin in demand thereof. It provides that the United States treasurer, or any assistant-treasurer authorized to issue silver certificates in exchange for standard silver dollars, shall pay out certificates in the sum of ten dollars, or multiplies thereof, in lieu of coin, at the request of anybody to whom payment in silver dollars is tendered, provided that the coin represented by such certificates shall be retained in the treasury for the payment of the same on demand. Also a bill relating to the redemption of national bank notes. It provides that the redemption of national bank notes at the United States Treasury may be in United States notes or in standard gold or silver coin, at the option of the secretary of the treasury. By Mr. Gillette—Requiring the secretary of the treasury to pay out all the gold and silver coin and national bank notes in the United States Treasury not required for current expenses of the government in the purchase of government bonds. By Mr. Bragg—Annuling and revoking the court-martial findings and sentence in the case of Gen. Fitz John Porter, restoring him to service as colonel in the army, and providing for the payment of all arrearages as major-general up to Sept. 1, 1866, and as colonel thereafter. Adjourned.

A Town Destroyed by Burning Oil.

The fire which destroyed Red Rock, one of the most enterprising towns in the Bradford oil district, was the most destructive that has ever occurred in that region. Eighty buildings were burned, the district covering over twelve acres. A well on the side hill had been cleaned out preparatory to torpedoing, the tubing being left out of the well. One of the hands passing by with a lantern the gas caught, consuming the rig and destroying a 250-barrel tank of oil. The fluid ran down the hill and communicated with a tank containing 25,000 barrels of oil. The monster iron tank burned for hours, the blaze being plainly visible at Bradford, Pa., a distance of six miles. The tank was located in a position that commanded the heart of the town. Embankments were thrown up and every precaution taken to save the place from destruction, but without avail.

Between three and four o'clock in the morning the upper bands of the great tank fell in with a crash and the tank burst. The burning oil ran out; a huge fiery wave jumped high over the embankments, and spreading to the extent of three hundred feet, swept through the heart of the town, which literally melted away before the heat. The burning oil coursed through the streets fully four feet in depth. A wave of fire would bound against a house, jump over the roof, and in less time than it would take to write a description of the disaster the entire town was in flames. It was truly a grand sight. Had it not been for the alarm sounded about midnight the loss of life would have been great. As it was people barely had time to escape with their lives. The burning oil swept through the town like a tidal wave. Little or nothing was saved. Not a store or saloon was left standing, and over one hundred families were rendered homeless. The loss is estimated at $160,000.

Eggs and Cats in Law.

There is a famous case on the books of a Norman hotel keeper and the customer who ordered a six-egg omelette prepared but went away in a hurry without paying for it, and when he returned fifteen years later offered the landlord fifteen francs, being for the original cost of the eggs and the interest thereon compounded. The landlord claimed a fabulous sum, alleging that the six eggs would have produced so many chicks, from which would have issued so many hens; that with the product of these innumerable fowls he would have bought a farm, which in so many years would have yielded so much money, which being invested, etc. The court, however, non-suited the landlord because the eggs had been broken for the omelette, and so could not have been hatched.

The case has been outdone in an Indian court. A, B, C and D buy cotton in partnership and store it in a warehouse which is invested with rats. To discourage these vermin they buy a cat, of which each is to own a leg. The cat breaks that one of her legs which is owned by A, who binds it up with cotton soaked in oil. The cotton takes fire, the cat takes refuge in the midst of the cotton bales and the whole property is destroyed; whereupon B, C and D sue A, alleging that it was his leg which caused the conflagration. The court promptly decides against them with costs, and orders them to pay A for his cotton and bear their own losses, on the ground that the cat couldn't walk on the broken leg, so that it was the three sound legs which carried her into the cotton.—*Paris Figaro.*

Rouse Up The liver if it is dormant, and avoid a train of evils which must otherwise ensue. Among anti-bilious medicines none rank so high as Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. It speedily banishes those pains in the region of the affected organ, the yellowness of the skin, nausea, vertigo and sick headache, which attends a bilious attack. A bilious subject, after a brief course of this capital liver stimulant and invigorant, finds that his tongue is no longer furred in the morning, his breath is grown sweeter, a hundred inexplicable sensations no longer make his life miserable, his bowels have acquired the steadiness of a well regulated piece of mechanism, and he can eat with a hearty appetite and good digestion. It is because the Bitters assists nature in her efforts to bring back the disordered liver and bowels to their normal condition, that it accomplishes such remarkable cures.

The appetite is generally the best guide to food that is needed to build up the wastes of the body. A morbid or unnatural appetite can usually be distinguished from a normal one.—*Dr. Foote's Health Monthly.*

A Wonder!

In most of the papers may be seen an announcement of a new rubber boot, made by the Candee Rubber Co., of New Haven, Ct. This notable boot marks a new era in the manufacture of rubber goods. The boot is called the "95 Per Cent. Sterling," to denote its high quality, and is covered by no less than seven patents, all owned by the Candee Co.! One of the boots split to show its exact character, is on exhibition at the stores, and shows an article of genuine service, that is seemingly indestructable. The company warrants these boots three months, although there is abundant testimony that the boots will stand six months' hard wear every day. The "Candee" is the largest rubber goods company in the world, and its warrant is equal to a bond. One of the patents referred to covers a binding for the top of the leg, in which are engraved spaces for every day and month in the year, so that the storekeeper can punch out the date of sale, and so fix beyond dispute the duration of the three months' warrant. Altogether, it is the most wonderful boot that has yet appeared.

To Veteran Soldiers.

The *Mirror and Farmer*, a large news, family and farming paper of forty-eight columns, having a larger circulation than any other weekly of its class published in New England, outside of Boston, will have each week the coming year a department specially devoted to reminiscences, sketches and army experiences of New Hampshire and Vermont soldiers in the rebellion war. Price, $1.00 a year; to soldiers only seventy-five cents a year. Sample copies free. Address John B. Clarke, Manchester, N. H.

Judge for Yourself.

By sending thirty-five cents, with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive by return mail a correct photograph of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. Fox, P. O. Drawer 31, Fultonville, N. Y.

Published testimony establishes the fact that Scovill's Blood and Liver Syrup is a sterling remedy for scrofulous and syphilitic disorders of a formidable type. Also that it cures white swelling, carbuncles, eruptive maladies of all kinds, gout and rheumatism. It moreover promotes a secretion and flow of healthy bile and directs it into the proper channels. The deplorable ailments produced by mercury are also remedied by it. Druggists sell it.

In these days when there is such a strife among makers as to who shall produce the lowest priced Parlor Organ, it is well to remember that one company keep up their standard of highest excellence. Every organ made by them may be depended on. To have a Mason & Hamlin Organ is to have the best that can be made.

For one cent purchase a postal card and send your address to Dr. Sanford, 162 Broadway, New York, and receive pamphlets by return mail, from which you can learn whether your liver is out of order, and if out of order, or is any way diseased, what is the best thing in the world to take for it.

An Article of True Merit.—"Brown's Bronchial Troches" are the most popular article in this country or Europe for throat diseases and coughs, and this popularity is based upon real merit. 25 cents a box.

Wanted.

Sherman & Co., Marshall, Mich., want an agent in this county at once, at a salary of $100 per month and expenses paid. For full particulars address as above.

Tell your neighbor if he uses Lyon's Patent Metallic Heel Stiffener he will keep his boots straight. Sold by shoe and hardware dealers.

Young men go west. Learn telegraphy. Address R. Valentine, Manager, Janesville, Wis.

For a cough that other remedies will not cure, we recommend Piso's Cure for Consumption.

C. Gilbert's Linen Starch is the best made.

Chew Jackson's Best Sweet Navy Tobacco.

Daughters, Wives and Mothers.

Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon will positively cure Female Weakness, such as Falling of the Womb, Whites, Chronic Inflammation or Ulceration of the Womb, Incidental Hemorrhage or Flooding, Painful, Suppressed and Irregular Menstruation, &c. An old and reliable remedy. Send postal card for a pamphlet, with treatment, cures and certificates from physicians and patients, to Hogarth & Ballard, Utica, N. Y. Sold by all Druggists—$1.50 per bottle.

THE MARKETS.

NEW YORK		
Beef Cattle—Med. Natives, live wt..	08¾	@ 09¾
Calves—State Milk	03	@ 04
Sheep	04	@ 05½
Lambs	05¾	@ 06½
Hogs—Live	04½	@ 04¾
Dressed	05	@ 06¼
Flour—Ex. State, good to fancy	6 15	@ 7 75
Western, good to fancy	6 55	@ 8 25
Wheat—No. 1 Red	1 57½	@ 1 58¼
White State	1 37	@ 1 40
Rye—State	97	@ 97
Barley—Two-Rowed State	73	@ 75
Corn—Ungraded Western Mixed	62	@ 66½
Southern Yellow	64	@ 65½
Oats—White State	52	@ 55
Mixed Western	49	@ 51
Hay—Retail grades	80	@ 95
Straw—Long Rye, per cwt	90	@ 1 00
Hops—State, 1879	30	@ 38
Pork—Mess	12 50	@ 12 75
Lard—City Steam	7.80	@ .85
Petroleum—Crude 07¼@08¼	Refined	08¼
Wool—State and Penn. XX	36	@ 40
Butter—State Creamery	25	@ 35
Diary	22	@ 28
Western Creamery	27	@ 36
Factory	13	@ 22
Cheese—State Factory	09	@ 13
Skims	07½	@ 08
Western	12	@ 13
Eggs—State and Penn	22	@ 23
Potatoes, Early Rose, double-head, State, bbl	1 50	@ 1 62
BUFFALO		
Flour—City Ground, No. 1 Spring	6 50	@ 7 00
Wheat—Red Winter	1 43	@ 1 43
Corn—New Western	51½	@ 51½
Oats—State	45	@ 45
Barley—Two-rowed State	65	@ 75
BOSTON		
Beef Cattle—Live weight	07	@ 07
Sheep	04	@ 04½
Hogs	05½	@ 05½
Flour—Wisconsin and Minn. Pat	7 50	@ 9 00
Corn—Mixed and Yellow	62	@ 64
Oats—Extra White	51	@ 54
Rye—State	95	@ 95
Wool—Washed Combing & Delanie	49	@ 53
Unwashed " "	38	@ 40
BRIGHTON (MASS.) CATTLE MARKET		
Beef—Cattle, live weight	05½	@ 06
Sheep	04	@ 04½
Lambs	04½	@ 05½
Hogs	05½	@ 05½
PHILADELPHIA		
Flour—Penn. choice and fancy	7 25	@ 7 25
Wheat—Penn. Red	1 54	@ 1 55
Amber	1 30	@ 1 30
Rye—State	98	@ 98
Corn—State Yellow	64	@ 64
Oats—Mixed	49	@ 49
Butter—Creamery extra	32	@ 34
Cheese—New York Factory	13½	@ 13½
Petroleum—Crude 07¼@08¼	Refined,	08¼

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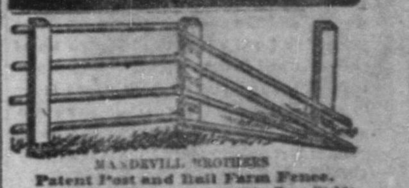

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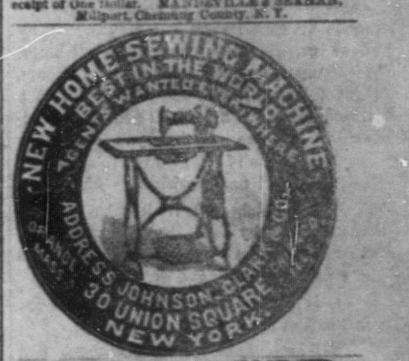

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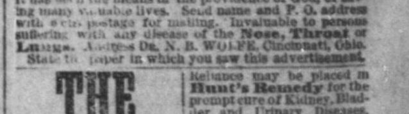

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